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## *Anniversary Address*

By Sir CHARLES PEERS, President

[Delivered 23rd April 1934, St. George's Day]

MY task to-night is both easier and more difficult than has been the case on former Anniversaries. It is not now for me, as in other years, to discuss questions of policy. The salutary custom which sets a five-year term to the Presidential office ensures a periodical revision of aims and methods which is essential to such a Society as ours.

A few days ago I received, as many of you will have done, a copy of the *Proceedings* of the First International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, held in London in August 1932, under the auspices of our Society and of the Royal Anthropological Institute. To read such a volume from cover to cover demands a degree of fortitude to which I have no pretensions, but a glance through its contents has brought vividly before me the feelings of satisfaction and pride with which I contemplated the part played in the Congress by British antiquaries. The praises which your work then received were not entirely due to the superior courtesy of our foreign visitors: there was no doubt that we made a good showing, and not the least of it was the demonstration of the vigour and enterprise with which our problems in prehistory were being investigated. That many points remain obscure is natural: it cannot be otherwise in such a science, but every year makes the nature of our problems more evident, and when our present difficulties have become the commonplaces of our successors we may hope that our place in the true succession of learning may appear to them to be not an unworthy one.

When I review the current record of our own Society I see that since our last anniversary the Roman sites at Verulam and Colchester have once again produced valuable additions to Romano-British archaeology. The discovery at Colchester of the kilns for decorated Samian ware has attracted as much attention abroad as at home, and everything points to the fact that further exploration of this important site will amply repay the time and cost. At Verulam we have for the present come to an end: the triple nature of the occupation has been satisfactorily demonstrated, and with the partial clearing of the theatre, further additions to the plan of the city, and the investigation of a small temple with peculiarly interesting results, the place may be left till further developments make it necessary again to supervise its uncovering. A third excavation, arising from the programme of research which we drew up some years ago, has made so promising a beginning that it is to be continued this year; I mean the exploration of the tenth-century site at Witham in Essex. It appears to be that rare thing, an uncontaminated Saxon work, offering possibilities of close dating which are hardly possible anywhere else, and it should help us to build up an apparatus criticus by which to test such elusive matters as mid-Saxon pottery, with all the advantages which such identifications may imply. If we add to this the progress made of late in the knowledge of medieval earthenware, it will appear that the production of order out of chaos in this once neglected study is making a definite advance. We may further welcome another investigation, for which we are in no way responsible, that of the site of the royal palace of Clarendon in Wiltshire. If it proves to be the case that definite stratification can be there established, our knowledge of medieval pottery may be further increased, and at the same time the plan of a great house of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries may be made available for study.

This season we are to begin another work of first-rate importance, the excavation of the greatest of all our hill-top fortresses, Maiden Castle in Dorset. The evidences of enlargement of its area should define the main outlines of its story, but in any case it is not possible that so splendid a monument can fail to produce adequate results. In conjunction with the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, our first year's campaign is being planned, and will be carried through, under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler and Lt.-Colonel Drew. The site has been partly examined in past years, but what has been found leaves its full story hardly even touched. That there has been something in the nature of a Roman occupation seems evident:

it may be that here, as at Lydney, we may find proofs of the Roman revival of some native cult; but in any case we stand to learn more by the early history of the hill than by its later phases.

Where so much good original work is being done, it might be invidious to mention only a few of the activities of other bodies than our own—but I will recall to you that an exceptionally interesting paper has been communicated to us on the work of the Fenland Research Committee on a site at Shippea Hill, seven miles from Ely. The peculiarities of such a site, owing to the drainage of the fens and the consequent shrinking of the peat, are notable; the most striking being the existence of meandering banks of light brown silt known as roddons, which though they now stand up above the surrounding levels are actually the silted-up beds of streams which once ran through the peat. In the same way the sites of ancient occupations appear as rounded hillocks of sand, which before the drainage had been covered to a depth of several feet by the growth of peat. The occupation appears to begin in Tardenoisian times, but the bulk of the objects belongs to the early Bronze Age, fragments of beaker pottery occurring, while the barbed and tanged flint arrowheads and plano-convex knives confirm a Bronze Age date.

To Mr. O'Neil we are indebted for a careful account of his examination of the remains of the Camp at Titterstone Cleve Hill, leased to the British Quarrying Co., and destined in course of time to be destroyed in their operations. In the meantime, due acknowledgement must be made to the Company and their Chairman, Sir Henry Maybury, who not only gave every possible assistance to the excavators, but bore half of the cost of the work. The site was remarkably barren of finds, and was probably rather of the nature of a camp of refuge than a permanently occupied position. It commands the junction of important prehistoric trackways, and in time of peace was probably a cattle-kraal. Its origin seems to have been in the early Iron Age, with an occupation continuing into Roman times.

Further excavation of the Neolithic site near Brighton known as Whitehawk Camp was described to us by our Fellow Dr. Cecil Curwen. This work, for reasons connected with the Brighton Race Course, had to be undertaken in the depth of winter, and implied considerable heroism on the part of those who carried it through. Much valuable evidence, corroborative of the general character of such an early site, which is one of eight such 'causewayed camps' at present identified in England,

was obtained, and a curious feature was the occurrence in the ditches of the remains of at least eight individuals, none of whom could have been over thirty, while the youngest was an infant. There is a further suggestion that a number of fragments of human skulls may imply cannibalism. A Bronze Age occupation, after a period of abandonment by the original inhabitants, appeared to be the latest incident in the ancient history of the site.

Last year, in anticipation of my then impending retirement from the Civil Service, I felt impelled to review the administration of the national monuments, as a sort of farewell to my official duties. As it happens, it has not been granted to me to be free of them so easily, and I am only just returned from a journey to the far end of the Mediterranean, in the company of our Vice-President, Sir George Hill, with the object of inspecting and reporting upon the condition and future of the monuments of Cyprus. You will have seen lately in *The Times* an admirable account of the conditions in that island, justly styled the Cinderella Colony, because neither at home nor, to some extent, in the country itself can its rulers be persuaded to take it seriously. With imperial or island politics Sir George and I were not concerned, but with the historical and artistic records we were very deeply concerned indeed. Cyprus has been, for more years than can be defined, the meeting-place of nations, and its soil is extraordinarily rich in antiquities. During the past hundred years it has been the scene of intensive digging by archaeologists of varying degrees of merit, and a vast amount of work, much of it on lines which would now be held quite unscientific, has been carried out there. Add to this that the Cypriot himself has always been accustomed to look on the relics of his country's history as his natural perquisite, and we shall see that the need for a protective régime is urgent. There has been an Ancient Monuments Act in force since 1905, which while deficient in some respects is fully strong enough on paper to give efficient protection, where action is necessary. But in the absence of any proper financial provision its powers have been rendered for the most part useless. Until a proper service of antiquities, with sufficient staff and an adequate vote, is established in the country, no real progress can be made. There is every reason for such a step, if only for our credit as a civilized nation, but the antiquities of Cyprus are so varied and in some respects so remarkable that they need no better advocates than themselves. The country is in itself most attractive and its scenery of infinite variety, the only charm which is usually lacking being water. A few streams in the higher mountain valleys



are perennial, but the rivers of Cyprus are at best winter torrents and their normal condition is a wide expanse of dry pebbles. Phoenicians, Greeks, Egyptians, Romans, Arabs, and Turks have invaded or possessed this land successively, and have left their marks on its civilization, but the influence which has given it its distinctive features and its peculiar claim on our protection, is that of the Crusades and the ensuing Latin settlements in the near East. Let it be said at once that Cyprus is not Greece, nor even Crete: it is vain to search its soil for masterpieces of art. Its most characteristic products, its sculptures and terra-cottas, have a pronounced Asiatic element, from which no Greek influence can succeed in freeing them. Its architecture, before the coming of the Greeks, was insignificant, and its temples were in the nature of enclosures with a cult symbol, crowded with conventional figures of worshippers. From these early times the best remaining work is to be seen in the ornamental details of some of the rock-cut tombs. Such Greek temples as may have existed are no longer to be seen, and the Ptolemaic Temple of the Paphian Aphrodite at Kouklia is reduced to the lower courses of its walls. At Neo Paphos three grey granite columns of what may have been a Roman temple still stand upright, and possibly in position, but for the rest it is only on the site of Salamis that any idea of the scale of the Roman buildings can be obtained. Here, indeed, in a clearing in a thicket of mimosas—at the time of our visit loaded with yellow blossom—is the site of a vast forum with a great temple of Jupiter at one end and at the other a cistern of huge capacity, supplied in its day by a thirty-mile aqueduct from the great spring still to be seen at Kythrea in the Kyrenian hills. The ruins of the city cover a wide space of ground, and though its buildings have served as quarries for centuries, a systematic clearing, vast though the labour would be, would make of its now desolate heaps a monument worthy of any country. Roman Salamis was destroyed by an earthquake in the fourth century, but on its ruins arose the town of Constantia, now also, with the exception of a great basilican church, buried under fallen debris. The remains of a massive city wall, generally attributed to this last rebuilding, are now held with great probability to belong to the time of the last of the native princes of Salamis, and, if this prove to be the case, are of unique importance in the architectural history of the country.

But, as I have already said, the great attraction of Cyprus lies in the monuments of its later history—its Christian churches. Some of the oldest may go back to the sixth or seventh cen-

tury, but of those which date from before the conquest by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1192 the actual origin must often be a matter of conjecture. Few buildings can be so difficult to date as these Byzantine churches. Their architectural details are of the simplest, and such carved ornament as they possess is often quite clearly older work re-used. White marble Corinthian capitals of Byzantine style are not uncommon, and suggest the former existence of pillared basilican churches : but nothing of the sort is now standing. The earliest type now surviving is probably the three-aisled building with apses at the east and a narthex at the west, the nave divided from the side aisles by round-headed arches of small span springing from square piers. Nave and aisles are roofed with stone barrel vaults with transverse ribs at each pier, and the lighting is confined to the aisles and the east end. The scarcity of timber, except in the mountains, makes the use of stone barrel vaulting and flat cemented roofs normal throughout the island ; and it is not until the coming of the Lusignans at the end of the twelfth century that any idea of quadripartite vaulting occurs. But what must be considered the normal and native type of church is that which has one or more domes over its nave, and either one or three eastern apses. The aisles are narrow and often little more than passages, but what gives these churches their impressive effect is the scheme of painted decoration, often quite complete internally and not infrequently to be found externally also. These Byzantine paintings, following as a rule a regular scheme, are undoubtedly full of weak drawing and rather primitive representation, but their cumulative effect in an ill-lighted church is often extremely impressive. The story of the Latin churches is practically that of the Lusignan dynasty, which lasted from the end of the twelfth century till the Venetian occupation in 1470. For another century they remained in use, but the Turkish conquest of 1570 brought their story to an end. Some of them became mosques, and the rest remained derelict or were destroyed. The Orthodox churches were tolerated by the Turks and continued in use, but the Latin use was forgotten. So it happens that the two great Latin cathedral churches of Nicosia and Famagusta are now mosques, while other Latin churches in these two towns are in the possession of the Moslem Evcaf. At the Turkish conquest they were stripped of all their fittings and the burials in them turned out ; but this was a necessary preliminary to their use as mosques, and all the structural damage they had suffered during the siege of the towns was substantially if plainly made good ; and their fabrics have since

been well maintained and continue to be so under the administration of the present enlightened head of the Evcaf, Munir Bey.

The cathedral of Nicosia, now the mosque of Ayia Sofia, was begun in the mid-thirteenth century under the encouragement of St. Louis of France, superseding as it seems a church some fifty years older. The western parts of its nave are of the fourteenth century, and it seems that the west front was never actually finished, though it is now hard to distinguish between the damage done in the siege of 1570 and the actual evidences of non-completion. Within it is entirely whitewashed and its traceried windows filled with pierced slabs of gypsum, the only colour coming from the carpets on the floor; and very stately it looks on a bright sunny day, though I heard bitter complaints of its coldness in winter, on account of the lack of glass in its windows. Nicosia, as the capital of the island, is a busy Eastern town, showing very little of its antiquity in its streets, but with Famagusta it is quite otherwise. Its heroic resistance to the Turks caused enormous losses to the besieging army, and when it at last fell the conquerors decreed that it should remain void and uninhabited, being only used as a fortress and place of imprisonment. In its day it had been one of the richest and most splendid cities of the near East, but the houses of its nobles and merchants have been destroyed, so that to-day there is hardly a trace of them, while of the Lusignan Palace, which was the Venetian Proveditore's house in later days, only a few ruinous walls remain. The walls of the city, partly of mediæval date, but enormously strengthened by the Venetians, remain in very fairly complete condition, within the wide rock-cut ditch, and form a magnificent setting for the desolate town, which till some forty years ago presented the appearance of an open space in which stood here and there among the palm-trees the derelict churches, dominated by the Latin cathedral and the scanty ruins of the Orthodox cathedral near by. Now, owing to the cheapness of building, there is a tendency to build houses in the town, a process requiring much care and judgement, as nothing would be easier than to spoil the wonderful prospect. In fact, the whole city should be treated as an ancient monument, and maintained as it is, leaving the new town to develop, as indeed it is now doing, outside the walls. The late M. Enlart's great book on the churches of Famagusta will be well known to you, and it only needs to be said here that as specimens of French Gothic transplanted to an eastern soil these buildings are of infinite value. The contrast between their high walls and long traceried windows and the little squat Orthodox

churches with their low domes marks them as aliens, and the excellence of their details is equally conspicuous. The cathedral, damaged as it is by the Turkish artillery, is yet a most ornate and beautiful piece of early fourteenth-century Gothic, having on its south side an inscription dated 1311 recording exactly how much of the church was then built and how much more remained to do. St. George of the Latins, reduced now to its north wall and its apse, is of the most admirable execution, its carved ornament equal to that of any French cathedral, and when these buildings were perfect, the only thing that would have seemed strange to a Western eye would have been the absence of pitched roofs. Their walls seem to have been finished with pierced parapets, and all round their wall tops, where they yet remain, may be seen little stone corbels to which were secured the wooden staves of banners. The effect of the fluttering pennons, all over the city, must have been marvellously gay in the bright sunlight against the intense blue of the sky. But perhaps the most arresting building which yet remains is the ruined Orthodox cathedral. In entire contrast to the normal Orthodox churches, it, or rather the fragment which is left of it, stands up, a great Gothic vaulted church, evidently inspired by the Latin cathedral, having on its south side the older cathedral of the Greeks which it superseded, a little low-domed Byzantine building not rising as high as the window-sills of its successor. St. George of the Greeks, as it is called, represents the high-water mark of the influence of the Latins on the native style. Its fittings have all disappeared, but in spite of the fact that it has stood roofless and exposed for centuries, the wall paintings with which it was once entirely covered within remain in a quite remarkable state of preservation. Round the springing of the semi-dome of its principal apse is an inscription painted on plaster, recording a repair in 1434, still perfectly legible. Nothing short of a great measure of rebuilding would make it possible to protect these paintings, and such a rebuilding is not within the region of practical things in these days.

Away from the towns, Gothic, that is to say Latin, buildings are rare, and may be taken to mark the former existence of royal or noble country houses. One especially comes to my mind, a little desolate chapel, tall and narrow, in the village of Pyrga, urgently in need of repair, but preserving on the crumbling plaster of its eastern wall the kneeling portraits of King Janus and his queen, builders of the chapel early in the fifteenth century.

It is not, however, only the Latin churches which stand deso-

late with no one to take care of them. Cyprus is full of disused and derelict Orthodox churches, some being those of monasteries, but most of them little lonely chapels, away from any habitation and left to themselves. In some there are still yearly services, but many are entirely disused. Even here in England such buildings would be liable to be left to fall to pieces—much more so is it in the case in Cyprus, where the villagers, though far from neglecting their own churches, have nothing to spare for these outliers. You may find them in all stages of collapse; some a mere heap of stones, now quarried for village walls, some still perilously standing, their domes precariously poised, their painted plaster dropping away, revealing older layers of paintings behind, but all equally doomed to oblivion. And with all this, the wealth of material in Cyprus is amazing. In one little mountain village and its surrounding valleys there are no less than thirteen such churches, little humble places, not with plastered domes as in the low country, but covered with low-pitched wooden roofs and red tiles, at a distance not distinguishable from the ordinary houses of the village. When you come to see them, you find them, practically in every case, completely covered with paintings, and now and then preserving donor's inscriptions which give precise dates for the painting, if not for the building. These may be of any date from the end of the eleventh century to the eighteenth, or even to the present day, for such paintings still continue. I wish that it could be said that the latest specimens rank with the older ones. In so fixed an art as Byzantine painting, the eye needs much training to appreciate differences of style, which do as a matter of fact exist, but the more one studies these pictures, the more do their merits appear. Weak drawing and stereotyped action will at first offend the eye, but in the treatment of subjects the evidences of a long and highly instructed tradition become increasingly clear, and it is when their conception is mentally compared with that of our own medieval paintings that we begin to appreciate not merely their principle, but the actual liveliness of their inspiration. The Last Judgement, for example, is a favourite theme, and, as with us, the blessed stand on one side and the damned on the other. But whereas we generally content ourselves with representations of the different estates, the welcoming angels, and the exulting fiends, the Greek artist is far more precise and particular. His practice of inscribing the names of all his saints and of the scenes represented adds vivid touches to his groups of the blessed or the damned. So there will be little companies of martyrs, of confessors, of upright men of all sorts, in addition

to the conventional princes, bishops, and such-like. On the other side will be groups of evil-doers, carefully labelled, such as the slanderers, the unjust judges, and all manner of crimes, represented by single naked figures suspended in torment over fires and enwreathed with snakes. The murderer is shown covered with bleeding wounds, in the company of the thief, the changer of landmarks, the dishonest miller, the falsifier of balances, the corruptress of children, and to us rather unexpectedly among the evil-doers, the man who sleeps on Sunday, shown under his mosquito net with a little black devil sitting on his chest. To reinforce the lesson there are also represented such things as the worm which dieth not—a group of human faces with worms crawling over them: the gnashing of teeth: Tartarus—a dark place in which faces are dimly visible: and the outer darkness, simply portrayed as a plain square of solid black. Truly a *Biblia pauperum* of a thoroughness entirely to be commended.

I have said nothing of the medieval castles, or of the one western monastery which remains, that of Bella Pais, probably the best known, certainly one of the most beautiful of Cypriote monuments. It must suffice to say that of the three mountain castles perched on the crests of the northern range of hills, 2,000 feet and more above the sea, the castle of St. Hilarion more completely embodies the spirit of romance than anything I have ever seen. Before it was built in the thirteenth century there was a little Greek monastery there, on the site of the hermitage to which St. Hilarion retired in the fourth century. Its early Byzantine church became the castle chapel, and still stands there in ruin among the ruined buildings of the castle, all crowded on to a ledge in the rock, and only approachable by a steep path from the south. From them a very toilsome flight of steps winds upwards for another 500 feet or so to a little courtyard between the highest peaks of the hill, and on the west side of this is a range of buildings, three stories in height, commanding from the traceried western windows of its top story a perfectly marvellous view, with the north coast of the island lying directly below, and, forty miles away across the sea, the coast of Cilicia, and behind it the long snowy range of the Taurus mountains, eighty miles away. On the very topmost point of the rock, 2,400 feet above the sea, is a little embattled watch-tower, standing out against the sky. It is not to be wondered at that a place so difficult of access should have suffered in its structure—and though it has from time to time been repaired, it is now in need of repair on quite a different scale—such as



cannot be contemplated till the whole position for monuments is put on a new footing. The impulse for this must come from Britain, and the lately formed Cyprus Committee is a sign that a strong body of influential opinion is now at work to bring about this most desirable result. We in this country must do what Italy is doing with no sparing hand in Rhodes: we must give practical proof that the monuments of our colony are appreciated at their proper value. Demands of this sort are never likely to cease, nor indeed in this country should we expect to play a negative part in such matters. The successful issue of the campaign to raise funds for the purchase of the Codex Sinaiticus is an event which we in this Society must hail with entire satisfaction, and all the more so because the support which has been forthcoming has been truly national—not the achievement of a few wealthy donors, but the combined effect of numberless subscriptions, small and great, a proof of the essential soundness of public opinion.

Only one more thing remains for me to do, and that a difficult one. I find it hard to put into words the debt of gratitude which I owe, in the first place to my colleagues in office, but also to all those Fellows of the Society with whom I have been brought into contact, not only during the past five years, but during the whole time of my service here. The honour you have done me has brought with it responsibilities which no man could hope to face alone: but there has never been any question of that. I have always felt sure of the Society's support, and I here express to you my most sincere thanks. Finally, it is a matter of profound satisfaction to me to know that you have chosen so distinguished and learned a man as Sir Frederic Kenyon to fill my place.

## *Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Settlement at Broom Hill, Michelmersh, Hants*

By Rev. S. T. PERCIVAL, M.A., F.S.A., and STUART PIGGOTT

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

By Rev. S. T. PERCIVAL

BETWEEN the rivers Test and Itchen in Hampshire, to the west of Winchester, and to the north-east of Romsey, there is a tract of high ground, forming the watershed between these two rivers, rising at Farley Mount, close to the Roman road from Venta to Sorbiodunum, to a height of 500 ft. above the sea. A part of this tract, particularly the area above the 300-ft. contour, in the ecclesiastical parishes of Farley Chamberlayne and Braishfield, is specially rich in surface flint implements of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The Broom Hill site is at the southern boundary of this area, on the borders of these two parishes and in the civil parish of Michelmersh. The position is latitude  $51^{\circ} 2'$  north, and longitude  $1^{\circ} 27'$  west. It happens to be marked on O. S. 6-in. XLIX, NW., by a triangle, showing that the place was used as a trigonometrical station, and is, therefore, readily visible for some miles around. The height of the point above sea-level is 330 ft.

Here at intervals, during the years 1932 and 1933, the writer discovered some neolithic pottery which will be described by Mr. Stuart Piggott. The site is approximately 150 yards wide from east to west, and some 250 yards long from north to south. It is a ridge of chalk, capped by a sandy clay, above which again is a rough pebbly gravel in which the pottery was found, about twenty to thirty inches below the turf. The fact that there is clay under the gravel causes the land below the hill to be exceedingly marshy, and this state of things was probably even more pronounced in ancient times. The site is a narrow neck ending in a broader portion, entirely surrounded, except at the southern end, by steep slopes or marsh. The form of the site cannot be judged from the shape of the 300-ft. contour on the map, for there is an under-feature which causes the site to assume the form of a peninsula jutting northwards. But at the narrow southern end there is no sign of any defensive bank, which might, perhaps, have been expected; but the site shows signs of having been under plough, though not in living memory.

On the high ground mentioned in the first paragraph, from Farley Mount southward for some two miles, the writer has

found more than thirty sites which show signs of Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation, and some of these produce implements in profusion. He has never found implements below the 300-ft. level, except, of course, the inevitable scraper. Except for tiny fragments of sherd of an indefinite character, pottery has been found only on Broom Hill; this deficiency is due, no doubt, to thousands of years of ploughing.

One of the disused pits on the top of Broom Hill has produced some fragments of Roman pottery (there is an unexcavated Roman building about 150 yds. down the south-west slope of the hill) and occasional neolithic sherds. The stratum in which this pottery is found, that is, the ancient floor, is full of flint chippings and flakes, and these are brought up by moles and rabbits all over the top of the hill; but very few finished implements have come to hand in the course of digging. The soil is full of 'pot boilers', and a vast number of stones and pebbles shows signs of having been subjected to heat. The pottery was probably made on the site. Very large flints and blocks of haematite, with marks of fire upon them, suggest a hearth or even some sort of kiln. There were also found considerable deposits of what appears to be decayed pottery, destroyed by damp and roots; and in such brown deposits were also visible lines of flint grit, such as is to be found in the pottery which has been preserved.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE FINDS AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

By STUART PIGGOTT

The relics recovered by the Rev. S. T. Percival consist of pottery fragments representing five neolithic vessels, a few worked flints, and a beaker found near, but not in actual association with, the other pottery.

##### *The Neolithic Pottery*

The pottery is of primary importance, for not only does it enable us to fix with some accuracy the culture and date of the settlement, but it also exhibits certain remarkable features without parallel elsewhere. As a group, it clearly belongs to the large family of British neolithic ceramic known as Windmill Hill ware, which in Southern England is mainly known to us from the causewayed camps characteristic of the culture. Broom Hill is, in fact, the first open habitation site of this culture to be identified in Wessex, and the first neolithic dwelling-site of any kind to be discovered in Hampshire.

The classification of Windmill Hill ware has been discussed by the writer in a recent paper,<sup>1</sup> and it was shown there that the evidence suggested a twofold division, A1 and A2, the latter characterized by certain developments of pot forms and more abundant decoration than A1. The Broom Hill pottery belongs to the A2 group, which has typical sites elsewhere at Abingdon (Berks.) and Whitehawk Camp (Sussex). The A2 phase represents a development from A1 in Southern England, possibly as a result of indirect stimulus from the Peterborough (Neolithic B) culture.

The most important vessel (no. 1) is represented by a number of fragments from which a restored drawing can be made, showing it to have been a very large bowl, 18 in. in diameter at the mouth, and with an estimated depth of about 12 in. (fig. 1, no. 1). The form is that of a round-bottomed open bowl with a vestigial shoulder (Form DG) with a slightly thickened rim, and having one oblong unperforated lug (Type A2) remaining. The complete bowl may have had either two or four lugs—possibly four, by reason of its large size. The paste is good and fairly hard, the smoothed exterior black to red through brown, darkest at the rim and tending to be lighter below the shoulder. The inside is reddish brown, but the surface has decayed in most places. There is a considerable amount of backing of small to medium flint grit.

The decoration (pl. xxiii) is confined to the upper part of the bowl, above the shoulder, and consists of irregular lines made up of a series of small circular impressions. The lines are predominantly horizontal, but are broken and tend to a wavy form, and in some places curve round in hooks or loops. Lines of similar impressions, closely set, run transversely across the rim, while inside the vessel is a horizontal line and traces of a second, similar to those on the exterior.

The individual impressions which made up the lines are smooth and rounded in section, while their close spacing and grouping in short lengths suggested at first the use of some form of comb, as in similarly arranged decoration on a pot from Abingdon. But it was soon seen that such a rigid object would not produce the curves and loops which are so striking a feature of the Michelmersh bowl, nor could the smoothness of the impressions be easily explained by this means. The decoration then remained a puzzle until experiments on plasticine with various objects met with success, and showed convincingly that an exact facsimile of the ornament could be obtained by the

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 67 ff., esp. 82-5.

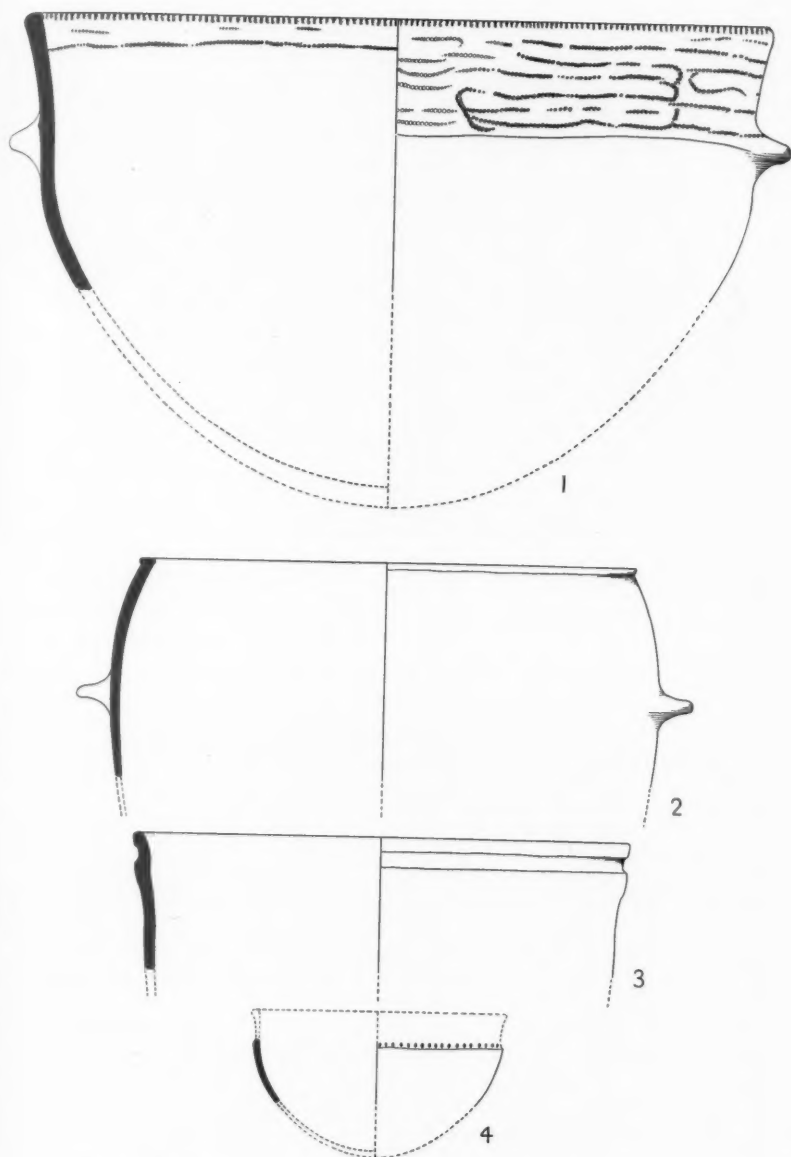


FIG. 1. Neolithic pottery from Broom Hill: restored drawings ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

impression of a string of closely strung, small, globular beads. The use of such a necklace would account for all the peculiarities noticed—the irregularity of the lines as it was impressed deeply or lightly, and, above all, the waviness and the looped ends. The untidiness of the whole design suggests rapid or careless work.

It may be supposed that the beads used were some form of globular seed. Their small size rules out artifacts, and in the presumed absence of any better needle for perforating them than a thorn or a fishbone, some fairly soft substance is demanded, such as a small berry or seed which would harden on drying. Further comment on this decoration is reserved for the general remarks at the end of the paper.



FIG. 2. Neolithic sherd from Broom Hill ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

In all respects save this remarkable technique of ornament, which, with one probable exception, appears to be unique both in England and abroad, the Michelmersh bowl described above is typical of the A2 phase of the Windmill Hill ware. Good parallels to the form may be cited from Whitehawk Camp, Sussex (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxi, nos. 20, 21, 24, 30), and from Abingdon (*Antiq. Journ.* vii, 453, fig. 7 b), while from the latter site similarly arranged ornament, though made in this instance with a six-toothed comb, may be noted (*ibid.* viii, pl. LXXIV, 2 e).

The remaining sherds from Broom Hill represent four distinct vessels, details of which are as follows:—

No. 2 (fig. 1, no. 2). Sherds representing the upper part of a deep vessel approximating to form C, with flattened rim and a horizontal unperforated lug. The flattening of the rim has been roughly done with a piece of wood or bone, which has left distinctive transverse striations across the top. The ware is coarse, brown to black, with backing of large flint grit. Below the lug the wall of the pot is remarkably thin, suggesting comparison with a vessel from Abingdon (*Antiq. Journ.* vii, 454, fig. 8 b).

No. 3 (fig. 1, no. 3). Sherd of the upper part of a bowl, 12 in. in diameter, with a groove below the rim made by running the thumb along the soft clay. Coarse soft ware, exterior blackish brown, interior red. Backing of few medium flint grits. It seems to be comparable with the 'thumb-groove' type of pot recognized in the lower levels at Windmill Hill, which shows a similar groove, although usually somewhat bolder and wider.

No. 4 (fig. 1, no. 4). Sherd from the shoulder of a small carinated bowl of good black ware with a very little grit. Above the shoulder, which is 6 in. in diameter, is a line of small stabs, about 6 mm. apart.





1. Broom Hill: sherds of bowl no. 1



2. Broom Hill: detail of ornament on bowl no. 1. (Full size)



Beaker from Broom Hill

This is a characteristic A2 form, and similar examples occur at Abingdon and at Whitehawk (e.g. *loc. cit.* no. 24, with similar ornament).

No. 5 (fig. 2). Small rim fragment of sandy, pale greyish brown ware with medium flint grits.

### *The Flints* (fig. 3)

The few flints found with the pottery call for little comment, and comprise a few flakes and a rechipped celt. I am indebted to

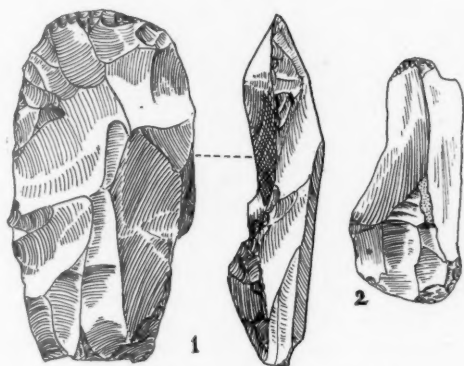


FIG. 3. Flints from Broom Hill ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

Dr. Grahame Clark for examining these flints, and in the following notes I have paraphrased or quoted his remarks.

No. 1. Roughly chipped celtiform object, from which a large flake has been detached in ancient times, and the parent flint then rechipped to a scraping edge.

No. 2. Flake 'trimmed rather half-heartedly for scraping and having a notch chipped out of the end . . . presumably for scraping a small round shaft'.

Both flints have a dead white patination and neither exhibits features characteristic of any narrowly defined culture or period.

### *The Beaker* (pl. xxiv)

This vessel was not found in actual association with the neolithic pottery, but a few yards away, and implies occupation of the site into the Early Bronze Age. It is of Type B, and stands  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. It is of rather poor, pale reddish ware, and is ornamented with a pattern of horizontal lines and zones of criss-cross lines executed in the hyphen-style. It is an entirely typical and normal example of the type, and its geographical position is quite in accord with the known areas of its

maximum incidence, coming between the concentrations of B beakers in Sussex and Wessex.<sup>1</sup>

#### *General Considerations*

Two points with regard to the Michelmersh site call for fuller treatment—the remarkable decoration on the largest bowl, and the relation of the settlement to other neolithic sites in the region.

The use of ornament derived from the impression of a bead necklet on the wet clay appears to be practically unique in this country, the only possible parallel being a sherd from Whitehawk Camp, Sussex, which appears to have crowded impressions similar to those of the Michelmersh bowl across the rim. The sherd is unfortunately abraded, making exact identification difficult.<sup>2</sup> Impressions from necklaces of twisted or plaited threads are, however, known on very early neolithic pottery from the Pontic region (e.g. Oussatova, Odessa), and Rosenberg has seen in these motifs the origin of the great Baltic family of cord and thread ornamented pottery which in its turn was the parent of the British Peterborough ware.<sup>3</sup> There is, of course, no need to invoke a cultural connexion between the Oussatova decoration and that from Michelmersh, but the existence of a similar technique of ornament on two sites (although by reason of the different styles of necklaces employed producing a totally different effect) shows clearly how independent invention may work along parallel channels.<sup>4</sup> For it seems that in the ornament on the Michelmersh bowl we have an example of that archaeological rarity—a novel design solely due to the individual whim of the craftsman and not the product of an established convention. Primitive art is essentially anonymous, and is governed by strict rules and taboos, implicit if not expressed, and any break-away from these conventions is as surprising as it is refreshing. The inherent conservatism of the potter's craft is an archaeological commonplace, for were the forms and decoration of prehistoric pots solely at the mercy of the caprices of the individual potter, our imposing structure of ceramic typology

<sup>1</sup> See Clark's map in *Antiquity*, v, 419.

<sup>2</sup> *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 116 and fig. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Rosenberg, *Kulturströmungen in Europa zur Steinzeit*; Childe in *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 58 ff.

<sup>4</sup> I am indebted to Prof. Kourinny of Kiev for the trouble he has taken in trying to discover parallels among the Oussatova and allied wares. He finds, however, that the Michelmersh ornament 'is unknown either in the Ukraine or in the U.S.S.R.'

could never have been raised. Fortunately for ourselves, pottery-making in primitive communities is an affair as strictly formalized as a religious ritual, and pots are produced true to type until innovations of peoples or ideas are slowly and generally adopted. It is very rarely that we encounter the individuality shown by this unknown potter who, for a sudden fancy, pressed her necklace on to the half-finished bowl. Unlike the potters of Oussatova, she founded no school of ceramic ornament, and her *tour de force* stands alone.

It is interesting to consider the Broom Hill site in its relation to remains of similar date in the region.<sup>1</sup> It lies between the Avon and the Adur; that is, between those areas of Wiltshire and Sussex which were intensively occupied in neolithic times. The commonest antiquities in this region are long barrows, and while the exact culture of the structures is unknown, they are broadly neolithic, and probably to be connected with the Windmill Hill complex. Two lie on the downland immediately north of Broom Hill. Habitation sites in this area are less common, the most famous being the causewayed camp of The Trundle, West Sussex, of the A1 Windmill Hill phase. Open settlements of the same culture appear to have existed on the east side of Selsey Bill,<sup>2</sup> and at Niton, Isle of Wight;<sup>3</sup> both sites have also yielded Peterborough ware.

On Easton Down, to the north-west of Michelmersh, a settlement showing a mixture of Windmill Hill, Peterborough, and Beaker cultures existed in connexion with the flint mining there.<sup>4</sup> Other flint mines are on Stoke Down, near The Trundle.

It will be seen then that Broom Hill is not an isolated or remarkable phenomenon as regards its situation; it is in fact situated precisely in the area where it might be expected. It is to be hoped that other such settlements will be identified in the rich long-barrow region to the south-west, where they are at present lacking.

<sup>1</sup> See the Ordnance Survey's *Map of Neolithic Wessex*, on which the Broom Hill site is marked (no. 46).

<sup>2</sup> *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 1933, iv, 217; *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 41.

<sup>3</sup> *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 140; *Proc. Isle of Wight Arch. Soc.* 1932, ii, 196-201.

<sup>4</sup> *Wilt. Arch. Mag.* xlv, 366 ff.

## *London and the Grim's Ditches*

By R. E. M. WHEELER, D.Lit., F.S.A.

IN considering the question whether London did or did not survive as a substantially intact administrative unit throughout the Pagan Saxon period, Sir Laurence Gomme and others have laid stress upon the supposedly Roman origin of the wide territorial rights of the medieval Londoners. These rights, it has been claimed, take us 'behind the Norman conquest, and behind the Anglo-Saxon rule also, for there is nothing in Anglo-Saxon institutions to which [they] can be referred': they represent the old 'territorium' of Roman London and are good evidence, therefore, of an unbroken civic tradition from Roman times.<sup>1</sup> The doubtful details with which enthusiasm or fantasy have tended to enrich this theory do not necessarily deprive it of essential validity; and I venture to think that it is in fact rather more securely founded than Gomme's own statement of it would lead us to infer.

On the historical side the evidence is this. The London charter of Henry I confirms the right of the citizens of London to 'have their chaces to hunt, as well and fully as their ancestors have had, that is to say, in Chiltre, and in Middlesex and Surrey'.<sup>2</sup> FitzStephen, writing also in the twelfth century, refers to these same hunting-rights and defines the privileged area as Middlesex, Hertfordshire and all Chiltern, and Kent 'as far as the water of Cray'.<sup>3</sup> There the explicit evidence for this usage ends; but we may assume that William the Conqueror had it in mind when he specifically forbade the Londoners 'to take the stags, hinds or roe-deer on the lands pertaining to the manor of archbishop Lanfranc at Harrow or to indulge there in any hunting whatsoever'.<sup>4</sup> In any case, a usage which was already regarded as ancestral by the beginning of the twelfth century may safely be referred to a pre-Conquest origin.

How much farther back will historical probability allow us to carry it? Professor F. M. Stenton notes that 'it would be hard to name any period in later Saxon history in which the origin of such a right would seem probable'.<sup>5</sup> Histori-

<sup>1</sup> Laurence Gomme, *The Governance of London*, p. 106; *The Making of London*, pp. 70 ff.

<sup>2</sup> W. de G. Birch, *Hist. Charters of the City of London*, p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> C. L. Kingsford, *Stow's Survey of London*, ii, 228.

<sup>4</sup> Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. 1846, i, III; F. M. Stenton, *Norman London* (Historical Association, 1934), p. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Stenton, *op. cit.*, p. 6.



cally, then, we may with reason assume an origin prior to that crystallization of local interests which characterized the latter part of the Saxon period. If, however, we are to use the London privileges as evidence of some special continuity in the life of dark-age London, it is not enough to thrust them back beyond the ninth century. It is necessary to satisfy another condition—to show that the London privileges can be differentiated from the territorial privileges of other Saxon towns where any substantial Roman tradition is on general grounds impossible or unlikely. Can we do this? Most large towns in the early middle ages, whether in England or on the Continent, had more or less extensive territorial interests. 'The districts dependent on both Winchester and Southampton were as large as counties; indeed the district dependent on Wallingford seems to have been identical with Berkshire.'<sup>1</sup> When the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 912 refers to the 'lands that belonged' to London, it adds in the same breath 'and to Oxford'. Nor is it easy to give an exact or special connotation in the present context to the information conveyed incidentally by the Chronicle under the year 1097, that 'many shires' owed work to London; nor again to King Aethelstan's 'ordinances which have been agreed upon in our peace-gild by the bishops and reeves who belong to London, both nobles and commoners...'. 'This sentence', remarks Professor Stenton, 'is enough to prove that external magnates as well as humble folk were regarded for some purpose as subject to an authority established in London.' That purpose was probably judicial; and, as Professor Stenton observes, kings might well, without the sanction of a traditional usage, have enjoined that men should all come for justice from a wide region to some large central town such as London. These evidences for a territorial and administrative centralization upon London in Saxon and early Norman times are thus, it seems, of varying significance, and not all of them are necessarily relevant to the present problem. But, after considering them, and after subtracting from them both those which seem to relate to privileges held also by towns other than London and those which may represent enactment rather than tradition, we are still left with the anomalous and enduring inheritance of the Londoners in the matter of their 'chaces'. And when Professor Stenton concludes that 'the right of hunting over more than two whole shires' stands in a special category and 'is likely to be a survival' rather than an enactment, we may safely follow him.

<sup>1</sup> H. M. Chadwick, *Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions*, p. 236.

History, then, will allow us to regard the London usage as peculiar and to ascribe it to some epoch prior to the later Anglo-Saxon period—conclusions which are consistent with, but fall short of, Gomme's conjecture. Can archaeology carry the matter beyond the point at which fair historical inference fails? I am not prepared to affirm that it can; but there is an archaeological factor which has not hitherto been discussed in this connexion and is, I submit, worthy at least of careful consideration.

That factor is the Grime's Dyke or Grim's Ditch, or rather Ditches, of which some fragments survive near Pinner in northern Middlesex, whilst others, better known, straggle south-westwards from the borders of Hertfordshire near Berkhamstead to the Thames near Wallingford (pl. xxv). These dykes consist of a formidable bank and a ditch, the latter invariably (save for a short extension south of the Thames at Streatley)<sup>1</sup> on the more southerly side, and it is clear that they are (save at Streatley) the handiwork of a people or group of peoples whose territories lay to the north and north-westwards of the London Basin and were, at some time and for some reason, delimited from the holders of the London district. Let us examine them a little more closely, beginning with the dyke which lies nearest to London—the Grim's Ditch at Pinner.

Between Harrow Weald Common and a point half a mile west of Pinner station, an almost continuous stretch of dyke, two miles long and some seventy feet in over-all dimension, is shown for the greater part of its length upon the Ordnance maps<sup>2</sup> and still largely survives the recent ravages of the house-builder. It is marked by two outstanding features. In the first place, three-quarters of it are built upon the wet, heavy, and fertile London Clay, i.e. upon land which, under natural conditions, must have carried a dense oak forest. In the second place, the dyke encloses the broad valley to the north-west, with its group of rivulets and streams, and excludes the higher and dryer lands to the south-east. It lies, in fact, well below the crest of

<sup>1</sup> The dyke to the south, or rather west, of the Thames at Streatley is anomalous in facing away from London. It lies, however, nearer to London than the Grim's Ditch on the other side of the river, and is reasonable if regarded as a reinforcement of riparian claims by the Londonward inhabitants. It may be significant that it is situated just to the London side of the important point at which the Icknield Way (or Ridgeway) crosses the Thames, so that the Way lies in a sort of no-man's-land between the opposing frontiers.

<sup>2</sup> At its south-western end Mr. O. G. S. Crawford has lately (1933) observed a short continuation beyond the end as marked on the current Ordnance maps. Acknowledgement is due also to Mr. H. J. W. Stone, who is making the long-wanted detailed survey of the Middlesex Grim's Ditch.



The Middlesex Grim's Ditch : View on the "Grim's Dyke" golf-course, Hatch End,  
looking north-east and showing to the right the rising ground outside the dyke



1. View looking north from the rising ground outside the Middlesex Grim's Ditch



2. The Middlesex Grim's Ditch  
(Views on the "Grim's Dyke" golf-course, Hatch End)

the ridge of the Harrow Weald (pl. xxvi) and ends on the fringe of the Harrow Weald Common exactly opposite the watershed of the little Hartsbourne which thence flows westward into the Colne. Indeed, it is essentially a valley-enclosing dyke. These two conditions prove that the builders of the dyke were agriculturists concerned with the clearing and development of well watered valley-land and—it may be observed incidentally—with an apparent preference for the remoter side of the highlands fringing London.

Let us turn now to the more westerly stretches of Grim's Ditch which intermittently line the Chilterns from Berkhamstead Common to the Thames near Wallingford. These stretches have been carefully mapped by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford,<sup>1</sup> but their relationship to the physiography of the country across which they pass has not been fully considered. In point of fact, this relationship is of special interest. On a contoured map (as published by Mr. Crawford), the intermittent lengths of dyke are seen to cling to the north-western brow of the Chiltern ridge or plateau; i.e., like the Pinner dyke they delimit the valley-lands on the remoter side of the marginal hills of the London Basin. On a soil-map (pl. xxv) it will be seen that, again like the Pinner dyke, they are sited on a clay subsoil (here Clay-with-flints); but it is more important to observe that, at Berkhamstead, Hampden, and Nuffield, they confront precisely those regions of the Chiltern highlands that have the advantage of the most consistent clay subsoil on the Londonward side. The dykes cease laterally exactly where the hill-top clay ceases, and they are significantly absent from the ten-mile stretch of poor and ragged soil which intervenes between the Hampden and Nuffield sectors.

In other words, the Chiltern dykes from Nuffield to Berkhamstead form a consistent series, demarcating a valley-population on the north-west of the Chilterns from population-groups in occupation of the most fertile patches of plateau and upland on the London side of the line. The prolongation of the dyke-system across the open chalkland from the neighbourhood of Nuffield to the Thames will be considered later.

If we now review the dykes as a whole, from northern Middlesex to the western end of the Chilterns, we are confronted by a series of boundary-ditches facing towards London and built by a population approaching from the north or

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquity*, 1931, v, 161 ff. I am also greatly indebted to Sir James Berry, who is preparing a detailed survey of the Chiltern dykes, for help in examining them.

north-west. This population consisted of farmers who were exploiting the valleys and partially clearing the forested claylands in or about them. As a valley-folk, they avoided the uplands and, in particular, the uplands fringing the London Basin. The more fertile stretches of these uplands were held by groups of agriculturists whose environment suggests a different social tradition, and the dykes mark the points of impact. What inferences may be deduced as to the date or epoch of this occurrence?

One certain inference is indicated at the outset. Archaeologists are now accustomed to encounter ancient dykes which straddle naturally open country and so supplement former natural obstacles of forest or fen. But in the present instance the circumstances are reversed. Our Grim's Ditches are mostly built, as we have seen, across a heavy clay subsoil which must, under primitive conditions, have borne a dense oak-forest, and, save at the western end, they actually peter out on the approach of a relatively light and open subsoil. Such strange behaviour at once rules out one line of investigation; our dykes can at least have nothing to do with prehistoric Britain. Prior to the first century B.C., it is abundantly evident that clayland was studiously avoided; and there is no relevant exception to this rule. On the eve of the Roman conquest the Belgic invaders of south-eastern England, well-organized and equipped perhaps with a heavy plough of a type hitherto unknown in this island, began here and there to clear a little forest-land on plateaux lying in convenient proximity to river-fords. The process was carried farther during the Roman occupation, but even then any appreciable tendency towards the canalization of settlement into the river-valleys and the systematic encroachment upon the heavier lowland clays may be sought in vain. This further development did not begin until the Saxon colonists swarmed up the rivers and cleared the valley-floors for settlement and tillage. In other words, no date earlier than that of the Saxon settlement can be ascribed to the dyke-system now in question.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A good example of the delimited occupation of stream-valleys by the Saxon farmers has been observed by Dr. Cyril Fox in his exploration of Offa's Dyke and its environs. Where Offa's frontier crosses the Herefordshire plain, at one time thickly forested, his dyke is intermittent, but it recurs regularly across the shallow re-entrant valleys at short distances below the heads of their streams. In other words, the Saxon farmers had cleared the floors of these valleys until they had reached a point at which the water-supply became insufficient. At the heads of these cleared valleys (which here run at right angles to his frontier) Offa fixed his boundary, building such stretches of dyke as were necessary to bar the actual clearings. (See *Arch. Cambrensis* (1931), pp. 49 and 51 ff.)



If the dykes cannot be earlier than the fifth or sixth centuries A.D., can we limit the range of possibility beyond that date? One or two factors suggest that we can.

In the first place the name Grim or Grime, the equivalent of Woden or the Devil, who are associated with other dykes of the kind, may not unreasonably be regarded as evidence for a pagan origin for the work.<sup>1</sup> There is documentary evidence for the name in connexion with a part of the Chiltern system only as early as the twelfth century,<sup>2</sup> but it is difficult to imagine that, in south-eastern England, so lengthy a series of earthworks should have lost all trace of its historical environment to the extent of acquiring a pagan attribute, had it in fact been built after the re-establishment of organized Christianity. By contrast, Offa's Dyke, a work of the historic Christian period, has since Saxon times been ascribed rationally to its authentic builder. We may therefore affirm, on this argument, that the Grime's Dykes are more likely than not to date from some period prior to the seventh century A.D.

In the second place, the dykes are clearly something more than local forest-boundaries. Their essential unity is disguised by their intermittency, which has been explained above on simple geological grounds; and it may here be added that the southerly position of the Middlesex dyke in relation to the Chiltern series is equally accounted for by the supposition that the dykes are, throughout, the work of men thrusting southwards *unchecked until they reached the reverse slopes of the hills fringing the London Basin*. Thus the folk who turned the eastern flank of the Chilterns pushed on into the valleys of northern Middlesex until they came to the back of the hills of the Harrow Weald, whence the ground slopes steadily downwards to London. In other words, the governing motives of the whole series of dykes are (a) a specific relationship to valley-land, and (b) a specific relationship to the London Basin. This combination of motives stamps the series with something of a political as well as a cultural unity. And the reality of the political factor is confirmed by a feature which I have noted above but not yet discussed. Towards the west the dyke departs from its natural practice in a very significant manner; near Nuffield it emerges from its customary clayland and traverses the open chalk for no less than  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles in order to reach the Thames. This

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Sir Charles Oman on the Wansdyke: 'The name Woden's Dyke is a testimony to great antiquity, and must have been bestowed in the heathen period.' *Arch. Journ.* lxxxvii, 63.

<sup>2</sup> W. M. Hughes in *Antiquity*, 1931, v, 294.

unparalleled excursion can only imply one thing: that the builders of the dykes delimiting the upland-clays were equally concerned with the demarcation of their share of the arterial river. And this precaution is emphasized by the existence, farther down the river, of an 'opposition' dyke, facing up-stream (see above, p. 256, footnote 1). It is clear on all grounds that the Grime's Dykes are not mere local hedge-rows but represent a common political interest extending over a frontage of upwards of fifty miles of country and defining traffic no less than tenure.

Now, however sketchy our history of the seventh and following centuries may be, we know just enough to say with confidence that at no time during these centuries did political conditions require a frontier at or anywhere near the line of the dykes in question. At no time in this period did the London area stand in political isolation from any power lying to the north-west of it. Indeed, for a considerable part of the seventh and eighth centuries the London region was under the control of Mercia, which would be the last power to desire a frontier-line in this position; and even in the periods when Kent or Wessex was the dominant member of the Heptarchy, there is no sort of context for a Chiltern frontier.

In the third place, the positions of the dykes indicate, as we have seen, the impact between two essentially different cultures—a valley-culture and a culture which was not averse from using the more fertile plots of plateau-land. Now the Saxons were, of course, pre-eminently a valley-folk and, as Dr. Cyril Fox reminds me in this connexion, seem never in the pagan phase of their development<sup>1</sup> to have cleared clay uplands. The plateau-population of the Chilterns cannot therefore have been pagan Saxons. On the other hand, it may well have consisted of Roman ('sub-Roman') Britons, whose agricultural tradition had always inclined towards plateau-cultivation, and whose coulter-ploughs were certainly capable of turning the Chiltern clays. It is, indeed, difficult otherwise to translate into terms of culture the contrast which the map so uncompromisingly indicates. And it is equally difficult to visualize the emergence of such a cultural contrast save during the actual process of Saxon settlement in the fifth or sixth century.

<sup>1</sup> Exploitation of the forested plateaux did come, but only in the *late* Saxon phase—probably because the available valley-lands were then all occupied. Compare, in the Cambridge region, the distribution of pagan Saxon Cemeteries (which give us a picture of early settlement) with that of the Domesday vills (which give a picture of the later development). Fox, *Personality of Britain*, figs. 32 and 33.

Nomenclature, historical probability, and inherent character thus combine to rule out the likelihood of a date either earlier or later than the Pagan Saxon period for this frontier-system.<sup>1</sup> The phrase 'frontier-system' is perhaps ill-chosen, for it is not intended to imply thereby that these disconnected lengths of dyke were laid out, like Offa's great work, by a single mind to confirm an explicit political adjustment. But it cannot, I think, be doubted that they represent at least a definite political situation, induced by two powers or interests of which one was derived, perhaps, from that great dumping-ground of early Saxon-  
dom, the well-watered Wash-region, whilst the other dominated the London area from the Lea to the Chilterns.<sup>2</sup> At critical points of contact the dykes were thrown up (generally by the intruders) as a clear boundary in a mapless age. As obstructions to cattle-driving, they would serve an additional purpose, but their length and vulnerability and their habitual neglect of tactical command rule them out, of course, as defences in the narrower sense of the term. Their function was political, not military.

The question now arises, What was the power in the London area that was strong enough at this stage to say 'Thus far and no farther'? Certainly no régime which we may in any sense regard as a precursor of Middlesex; for if one thing is more certain than another in the formation of Saxon England, it is the utter insignificance of Middlesex.<sup>3</sup> Middlesex, observes Mr. Horace Round, was never separate from London.<sup>4</sup> Indeed, the true answer to the question is not in doubt; it is *London itself*. The obstructing-power can only have been a power

<sup>1</sup> Mr. W. M. Hughes (*Antiquity*, v, 291 ff.), without considering either the Pinner dyke or the physiographical setting of the Chiltern dykes, regards the latter as the consummation of Cuthwulf's conquests in the year 571 of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. In that year Cuthwulf and his Saxons took four towns: Lygeanbury or Limbury in south Bedfordshire, Aegelsburh or Aylesbury in Bucks, Baencsington or Benson in south Oxfordshire, and Egonsham or Eynsham in the same county. Thereafter a frontier through the Chilterns is a feasible, but certainly not an inevitable, hypothesis; these events cannot have marked the first Saxon occupation of the district, and it is only less dangerous to attach political than cultural phenomena to the gangster episodes recorded in the earlier sections of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>2</sup> It has been claimed by Mr. G. E. Cruickshank (*Earthworks Committee's Report, Congress of Archaeological Societies*, 1919, p. 9) that the Pinner dyke actually continued eastwards to Potter's Bar, but both Mr. H. J. W. Stone and I have failed to confirm this assertion on the ground. Nor, if we recall the almost complete absence of evidence for pagan Saxon settlement in central and south-western Essex, need we expect (on the present hypothesis) to find extensive early Saxon boundaries on this side of London.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. H. M. Chadwick, *Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions*, p. 277.

<sup>4</sup> *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 347-73.

centred in or controlling London. And the postulate of a dark-age date for the Grime's Dykes carries with it, therefore, the all-important implication of a dark-age London still vital and watchful of her territorial interests.

And here we may return once more to our starting-point, the territorial privileges of medieval London. In the twelfth century these privileges, as has been noted above, extended on the northern side of the Thames over Middlesex, and into the Chilterns and Hertfordshire. When we recall that the area excluded by our dykes comprises Middlesex, south-western Hertfordshire and the London side of the Chilterns, it is difficult to avoid the temptation of seeing something more than mere chance in the coincidence.

Nor in this matter are we left entirely to the mercy of generalities. One last fragment of evidence brings us into the haven of written record. It will be remembered (above, p. 254) that in the twelfth century FitzStephen defined the special rights of the Londoners as extending eastwards 'as far as the water of Cray'. Somewhere, therefore, in or about the valley of the Cray we need not be surprised to find the counterpart of our Middlesex and Chiltern dykes. And there, sure enough, on the eastern side of the valley and to the south of Bexley, a mile or more of dyke, appropriately facing towards London, exists to this day (pl. xxv)—a bank and ditch some fifty feet over all, with the bank still standing in places to a height of four or five feet. This dyke, unlike those with which we have dealt, confronts instead of confining the main valley, but this exceptional feature is fully explained by the recorded use of the river as the London boundary. For the rest, it equates exactly with our northern series: it runs somewhat below the crests of the little hills across which it passes, it encloses the head of a re-entrant valley, it lies on the nearest local equivalent of the clay—the loamy sand of the Woolwich and Blackheath Beds. But whilst it thus conforms in character with the Grim's-Ditch series, it has over them one crowning advantage. Mr. A. H. A. Hogg has recently shown that it is clearly mentioned, as the 'Fæstendic', in a charter which is dated to 814<sup>1</sup> and so carries

<sup>1</sup> W. de G. Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, i, no. 346. This dyke was included in a sketch-map published (in another context) in *Arch. Journ.* xxxviii, pl. 1, facing p. 404, and in a fresh survey by Col. O. E. Ruck in the *Royal Engineers Journal*, iv, no. 1 (July 1906). But the significance of the dyke in relation to the Saxon charter was first recognized recently by Mr. A. H. A. Hogg, to whom, through Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, I am indebted for the information relating to it. I am also indebted to Mr. Hogg and to Mr. M. D. V. Holt for help in visiting the dyke. For full publication, see now *Antiquity*, June 1934.

us far back towards the period to which, on other grounds, we have ascribed the Grim's Ditches.<sup>1</sup>

It is a pity that the rights of the medieval Londoners are not more closely defined in Surrey, for there also, as Mr. Crawford and Mr. Hogg have pointed out to me, there is good evidence for dykes in more than one of the early charters—in one case even before 675.<sup>2</sup> But earthwork-boundaries of this sort were, of course, common enough, and in the absence of more detailed knowledge these Surrey dykes—many of them doubtless of quite small size—cannot be brought into the present picture. At the most, they suggest the possibility that the large territory, over which the medieval Londoners chased the 'hartes, buckes, does, boores and wild bulles' whereof FitzStephen speaks, was sometime hedged on this side too by lengths of dyke put up against it by the Saxon farmers to mark a line between their tillage and a region where the old native traditions still stood their ground. The penetration of Saxon culture eventually dislodged these traditions, so that the uplands, formerly tilled, reverted to woodland and retained only in the guise of privilege an independence which had at one time been of primary cultural significance.

It is here inferred, then, that the ancestral privileges ('as well and fully as their ancestors have had') of the twelfth-century Londoners were based upon territorial adjustments made between sub-Roman London and the encompassing groups of Saxon settlers as early as the fifth or sixth century; that the Grim's Ditch—Fæstendic series—is the early Saxon expression of this adjustment; and that these dykes, with their distinctive environment and, in part, early documentation, are the clearest tangible evidence for an enduring London capable from the outset of controlling the Saxon settlement of the London Basin.

*Postscript.*—I am indebted to Dr. Cyril Fox for reading the proof of this paper and for valuable suggestions which I have incorporated in the text.

<sup>1</sup> It even begins to look as though Gomme's guess, that the battle in 457 between the Britons and Hengist at Crecganford, which was probably (though not, I understand, certainly) Crayford, was fought by Londoners 'defending the territorium of London at its furthest point', might not be entirely wide of the mark! (*The Governance of London*, p. 97).

<sup>2</sup> The 'Fullinga dic': see Birch, *Cart. Sax.* i, no. 34.

## Recent Bronze Age Discoveries in Berkshire and Oxfordshire

By E. T. LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 8th February 1934]

MATERIAL for a third report on the site of the Saxon village at Sutton Courtenay, Berks., has been gradually accumulating since the second was presented in 1926, but so slowly that it seemed advisable to wait until, as appeared likely to happen in the near future, the limits of the occupied area should have been reached. In the meantime, however, an important addition to our knowledge of the early Bronze Age has been obtained from Cassington, Oxfordshire, and since this presents several interesting points of comparison and contrast with the more recent discoveries of the same age at Sutton Courtenay, it has seemed preferable to anticipate the Third Report on the latter site by including the Sutton Courtenay material of Bronze Age date in a combined account. The numbering of the pits at Sutton Courtenay follows on those described in the Second Report in *Archaeologia*, lxxvi.

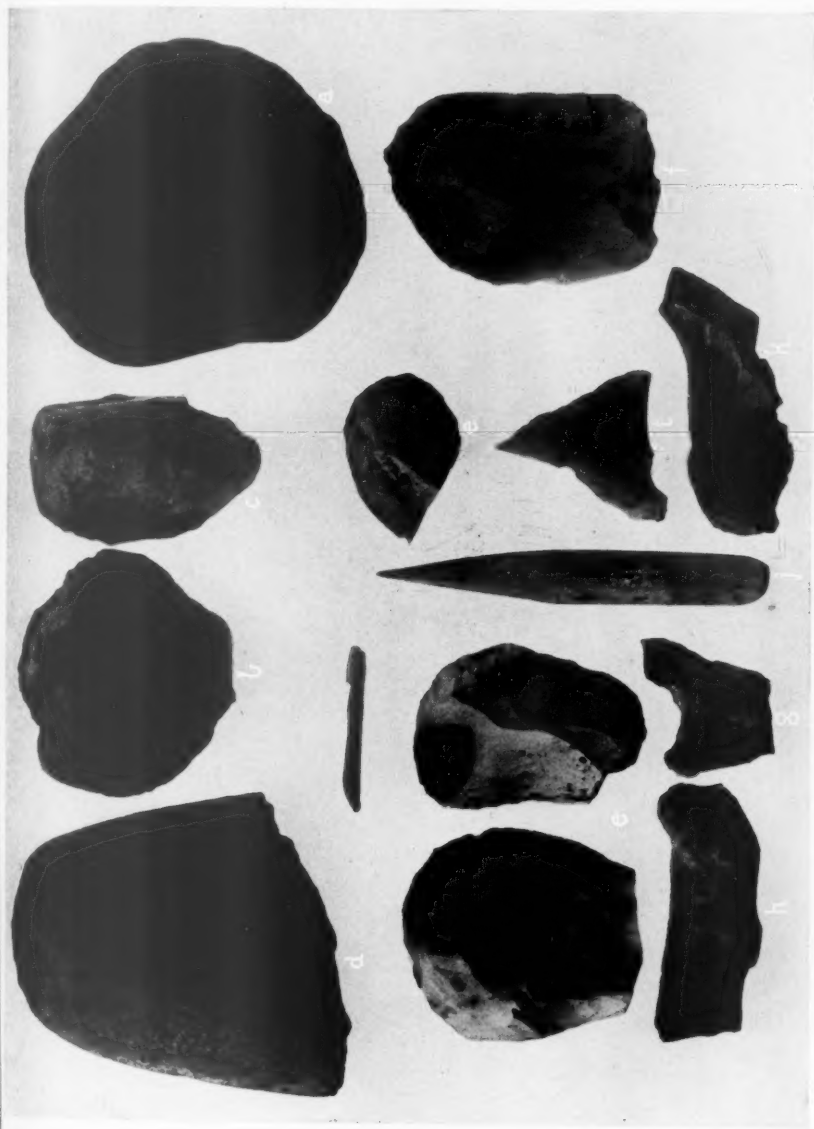
### SUTTON COURTENAY

The evidences of occupation during the Bronze Age<sup>1</sup> have continued to come to light *pari passu* with those of Saxon settlement, showing that there can have been little difference in size between the settlement of the Bronze Age and that of the later inhabitants, if the Bronze Age pits can be taken as some criterion of the number of families living on this site, particularly as their positions are co-extensive with the Saxon dwellings.

*Pit P.* It was as usual circular, 4 ft. in diameter, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep below the top of the gravel or about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the surface. On the north-west side was a small recess 2 ft. long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide and 9 in. deep, with a rounded end. The pit was filled with earth thickly impregnated with charcoal, which became more pronounced towards the bottom. The contents of the pit proved to be unusually interesting and varied. From the filling were collected large quantities of flints, cores, flakes, and a few simple implements. The larger pieces of flint were nearly always found round the edge of the pit and chiefly near the bottom. The evidence of the flint-worker's activity, furnished by this debris, was corroborated (pl. xxviii) by the discovery of (a) a

<sup>1</sup> *Archaeologia*, lxxiii, lxxvi.





Sutton Courtenay, Berks. (Pit P); implements of stone, flint, and bone (3)





Sutton Courtenay, Berks. (Pit P); pottery (3)

quartzite hammerstone, and (*b-c*) two others of flint, smaller in size and much battered on one face. Other implements comprised (*d*) part of a polished stone axe with thick, rounded butt, (*e*) three rounded scrapers, (*f*) a larger side-scraper, (*g*) a hollow scraper, (*h*) a few flint saws with fine serrations, and (*i*) a 'halberd' arrow-head, all of flint; finally (*j*) a point or awl, fashioned from a split bone, neatly rounded at the butt-end.

Accompanying these were several sherds of a large vase with a vertical beaker-like mouth (pl. xxix). They are of a soft, dark brown clay mixed with shell, and appear to have been only very slightly baked. The sherds have a plain, rather sharp rim, bevelled internally and decorated externally with horizontal 'ridge and furrow' bands, so irregularly executed that it is impossible to reconstruct the trend of any band between one sherd and another. Within two sherds show a horizontal band of incised 'ladder' pattern just below the rim, and one of them has also two of its external ridges ornamented with vertical incisions, but in spite of this variation there is nothing otherwise to suggest that the sherds do not all belong to one vase.

*Pits Q-S.* Three other pits of a similar nature, but smaller in size. They measured uniformly 3 ft. in diameter and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep from the surface. They too were filled with the same mixture of earth and charcoal, and all produced flints in varying quantity. In *Q*, as in *P*, most of the debris lay round the edge of the filling. Like *P* they are obviously fire-holes, by which the flint-worker sat, the flakes and other fragments of his work and sometimes even finished implements falling into the side of the fire.

*Q* produced two scrapers, one of them calcined by heat, a nodule, partly chipped and possibly used as a fabricator, two or three serrated flakes, some lumps of ruddle, a human molar, and broken animal bones.

From *R* came a small quantity of flakes, three serrated, one with very fine serrations, the others showing, as often happens, signs of use; the epiphysis of a small femur and other bones.

In *S* the flints were again numerous, and included no less than five scrapers, one a carefully made specimen of rounded form, the others pear-shaped or of duck-bill type, several saws and a nodule with signs of batter.

*Pit T.* From part of a hole on the eastern boundary of the gravel-pit in 1930, were recovered some pieces of unpatinated flint, including two scrapers and flakes with worn serrations, a piece of a sandstone pebble and some fragments of burnt clay, and lastly an interesting sherd of pottery. Like those from *Pit R*

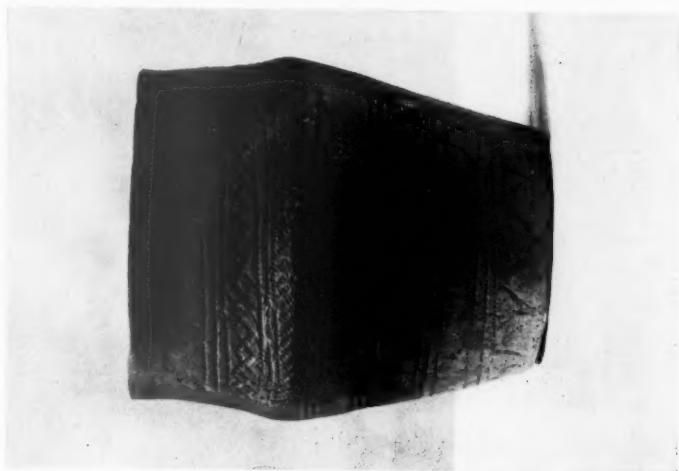
it is in very fragile condition, hardly fired at all, and like them it is decorated with the same careless horizontal V-shaped ribbing of which some have been further ornamented with incisions made with the finger-nail (pl. xxxiv, 2, *d*).

*Pit U.* The contents of this pit were carefully collected by Moses Prior, the foreman of the gravel-pit, to whose careful observation of the ground as it was exposed, we have been greatly indebted for notice of all the pits and house-sites explored since the resumption of our investigation of the site in the autumn of 1929. The pit measured 3 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. in depth. It produced a large quantity of flint flakes and eight scrapers, one fairly well made, the rest of rough workmanship; in addition tusks and bones of pig, part of a beechnut, and lastly an ox-scapula which shows the polish due to human handling. This and the condition of its distal edge suggest that it was used, as such bones often were, by early man as a digging-tool.

*Ditch.* A ditch exposed in section in the southern face of the old part of the gravel-pit where we had explored Houses I-XX, was subsequently traced for some 180 ft. southwards, where it was found to terminate abruptly. Its average measurements were 8 ft. in width and 3 ft. in depth. We were unable to examine more than a short section at its southern end, but its age was established by the discovery, about 12 ft. from the end, of a patch of charcoal-stained earth containing flint flakes, no less than fourteen scrapers, some of them quite well made, and a triangular flake trimmed along two edges.

The ditch falls into line with the circular pits and had been used at one point like the pits for a fire-hole by the Bronze Age occupants of the site. Presumably, like the other ditches, it had been also dug by them in the first instance, but unlike them, it had not the red filling which has been found to be characteristic not only of ditches on the Sutton Courtenay, but of others elsewhere in the Oxford district of the same period.

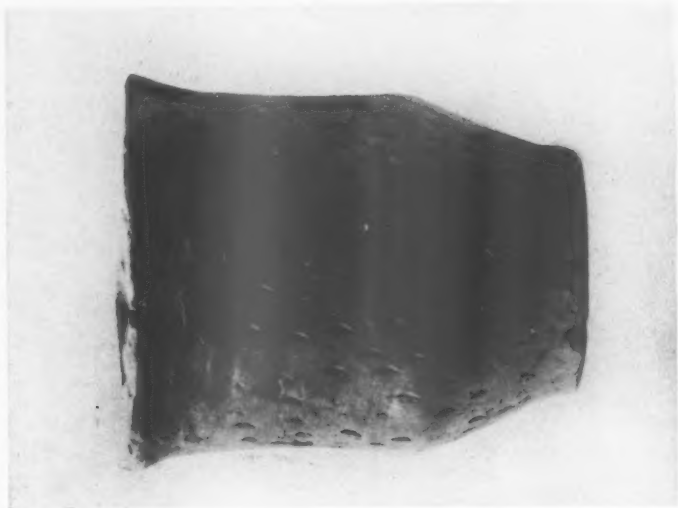
*Pit V.* This like the last had to be cleared rapidly by the foreman in advance of the gravel-workings, but his intelligent interest resulted in a remarkable discovery. The pit according to his account resembled others in size, namely 3 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. in depth. At the bottom were five large stones, three lying on the floor and the other two piled one on top of the other above them. In sending me notice of the existence of the pit he reported the presence in it of several skulls, and these he had fortunately managed to disinter as well as their fragility and the pressure of circumstances would permit. After considerable labour spent in their restoration I was able to determine



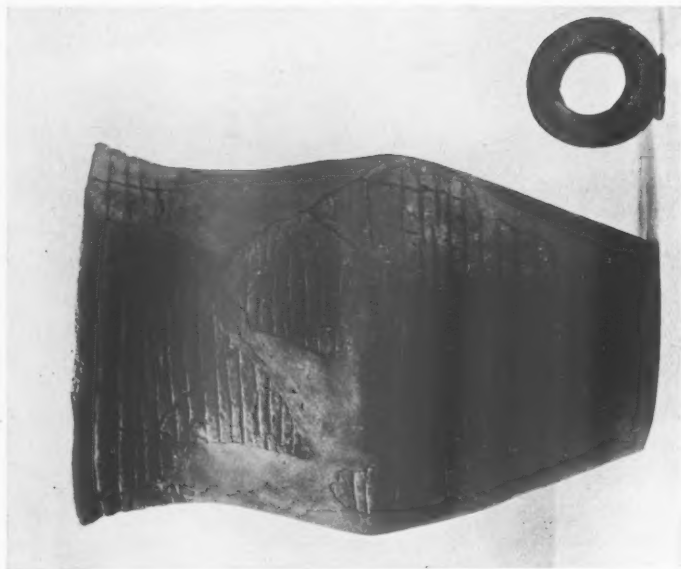
2. Cassington, Oxon.; beaker (4)



1. Sutton Courtenay, Berks.; beaker (c. 1)



2. Cassington, Oxon.; beaker from grave no. 1 ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )



1. Cassington, Oxon.; beaker and shale ring ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )

a number of no less than ten, some fairly complete, others represented only by fragments. After such repair as was possible I submitted them to Dr. L. H. D. Buxton and Mr. T. K. Penniman of the Department of Human Anatomy at Oxford, and they were able to assign one and all to a dolichocephalic type, that is to say, the type associated with the Neolithic Age in this country.

Accompanying the skulls were a certain quantity of other bones, principally limb-bones, but their number was insufficient to represent even a fraction of the ten persons indicated by the skulls. Most of the skulls are unquestionably those of men, but one remarkable specimen may be that of a woman. All but one of the skulls exhibit considerable thickness, and one in particular, possibly of a woman, is extraordinarily massive, especially in the temporal region, where it is no less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick. Fragments of another of undeterminable sex, but probably male, is only a little less massive. The circumstances attending this strange deposit of skulls and bones, it is now impossible to know or even to surmise.

Finally, there has to be recorded the contracted burial of a brachycephalic woman (index 82), rescued by Moses Prior. Accompanying it was a large, clumsy beaker of Abercromby's type B (pl. xxx, 1), measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height, 6 in. across the mouth, and  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. at its greatest diameter. It has a rounded moulding below the rim and a succession of nineteen horizontal lines of comb-toothed ornament, reaching to the bottom of the vase.

We have thus at Sutton Courtenay evidence of a large number of dolichocephalic skulls, for those recorded in Pit F (*Archaeologia*, lxxiii, 152) belonged, as subsequent examination has proved, to this type, and we seem therefore to be in the presence of a 'pocket' of natives living side by side with immigrants of a new race, the beaker-folk, as witness the beaker-burial on the west side of the Milton Road (*Archaeologia*, lxxvi, 62) and a second recorded above. Their pottery, however, though possessing in some faint measure decorative affinities with Bronze Age pottery, compares closely in paste and fabric with neolithic wares from Abingdon and other sites. It seems in short to be nothing but what may be termed sub-neolithic ware and in this respect it does not perhaps stand alone. One may cite as possible parallels the interesting wares found at Woodhenge, or the still more remarkable fabrics exhibited by Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren at the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences in London in 1932. Neither of these, any more than



the Sutton Courtenay sherds, resemble exactly any of proven neolithic date; rather do they give the impression of a later development of the earlier fabrics. Whatever be the verdict on the Woodhenge and Essex material, I feel no hesitation in suggesting that the settlement at Sutton Courtenay comprised a quite considerable element of natives carrying on a predominantly Stone Age culture (stone axes, flint working, etc.), but subject to influences from the newer culture, to which beakers and barbed arrow-heads bear witness.<sup>1</sup>

#### CASSINGTON

South of the road from Cassington to Eynsham and immediately east of the crossing with the northern by-pass is the large gravel-pit belonging to Mr. B. Tolley, jun. The area under exploitation has revealed extensive traces of occupation, in some cases demonstrably, in others presumptively, of Bronze Age date. Some of the discoveries have been chance finds made partly in working the gravel, partly in excavating a cutting for the by-pass immediately east of the crossing.

First to be recorded are two beakers, almost certainly from burials, though I could obtain no exact evidence of any skeletons found with them. One,<sup>2</sup> which I owe to Mr. Leeming, is imperfect, wanting the rim (pl. xxx, 2). In type it belongs to Abercromby's Type B 1. Both in form and in decoration, bands of horizontal lines alternating with bands of criss-cross, it resembles very closely the example from Yarnton, Oxon., (Abercromby, i, pl. ix, 77). Its greatest diameter is  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in., and instead of the usual flat base it has what may be described as a ring-base.

The second beaker,<sup>3</sup> which was given to me by Mr. A. H. Parker and came from the gravel-pit itself, has been restored from fragments (pl. xxxi, 1). It measures  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. in height and  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in. in diameter, and is decorated from top to bottom with horizontal lines. Again in decoration and form it can be closely paralleled from the Oxford district by one from Summertown,

<sup>1</sup> Even among the fragments of vessels with overhanging rims one (*Archaeologia*, lxxxi, pl. xxii, fig. 2, top right) has always impressed me by the difference of its fabric from the other Bronze Age material (e.g. *loc. cit.*, fig. 2, top left, and also that immediately below on the right), and even its decoration is far more reminiscent of the earlier than of the later age. The vessel with overhanging rim is in itself essentially 'native'; its forbears may be clearly seen in such forms as that supplied by sherds from Astrop, Northants (*Oxfordshire Arch. Soc.*, Report for 1912, pl. opp. p. 116).

<sup>2</sup> Ashmolean, 1931. 526.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 1932. 43.

Oxford, in the British Museum (Abercromby, i, pl. ix, 75). In this case association with a burial is practically certain, since with it was found a bead or ring of Kimmeridge shale (pls. xxxi, 1 and xxxiv, 2, c), fashioned in what appears to be a very unusual, if not previously unknown form. It takes the form of a thick disc,  $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. in diameter, with a rounded edge, and with a perforation  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. across; around the orifice is a narrow, rounded bead on each face. Its greatest thickness, i.e. at the beads, is  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; beyond the beads it is  $\frac{7}{16}$  in.

These objects may be fairly assigned to the latter part of the early Bronze Age, roughly about 1500 B.C. or possibly even later, and to the same period probably belonged a large, circular trench (see plan, pl. xxxii), similar to those observed at Sutton Courtenay (*Archaeologia*, lxxvi, 59), and like them measuring about 90 ft. in diameter. The by-pass cut through a sector on the northern side; most of the remainder had been destroyed by gravel-working. I could hear of no finds of any description having been made within it.

Farther south I noted, and in one or two cases emptied, small pockets that had been excavated into the gravel for the deposition of cremated bones, but no relics of any kind were present to give a clue to their date. In close proximity to them we were able to explore the plan of a hut (fig. 1) exposed on the top of the gravel (see also plan, pl. xxxii). It consisted of an oval trench, 2 ft. wide and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, enclosing an area, 30 ft. by 25 ft. As will be seen from the figure, it had at its north-east corner a short spur-trench. The entrance was at the middle of the east side. It measured  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide and was occupied by a series of post-holes  $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 ft. deep. That indicated by shading was shallower than the rest and seemed rather doubtful, except that its presence appeared to be demanded on grounds of symmetry of arrangement. What form of barrier the posts supported, if any, it is difficult to say. The intervals between the poles across the gap seem too narrow for practical use, but it must be remembered that, while the holes are in some cases 2 ft. in diameter, the posts themselves would hardly be so stout. In the interior, a little south of the middle, was a shallow oval pit. Nothing was found except one bone of sheep in the ditch.<sup>1</sup>

Since the resumption of work on the Oxford northern by-pass in the spring of 1933 large quantities of ballast have been

<sup>1</sup> In the middle of the plan are shown the ditches of a ring-barrow, in the centre of which no burial could be detected. Roman sherds were found in the uppermost layers and flint scrapers at the bottom of the ditches.

removed from the eastern end of the field in which Mr. Tolley's pit is situated. In the course of these excavations numerous additional traces of early man have come to light. The most interesting of these is what may fairly be described as a small 'beaker-field', to adopt the term applied to groups of burials

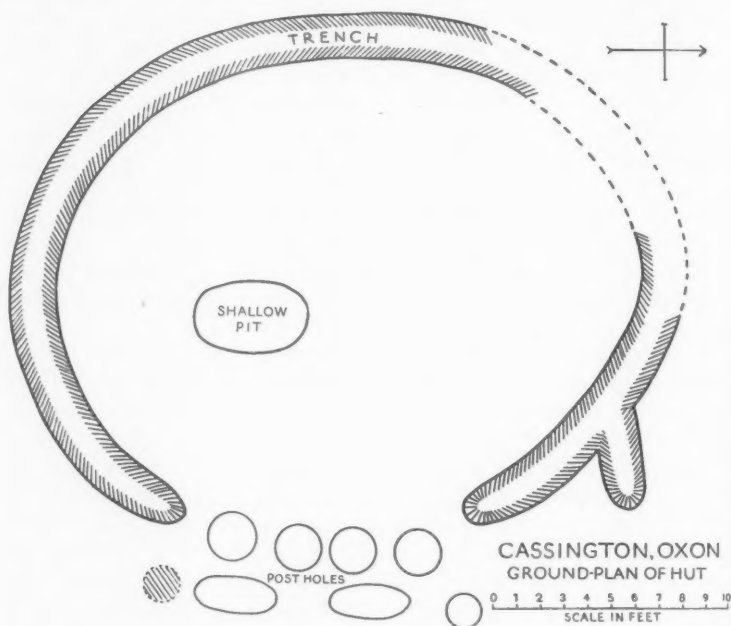


FIG. I

in the cremation-period (pl. xxxii). No superficial indications could be detected. Any tumuli, if indeed they originally existed, had been levelled by cultivation, and, to judge from the filling of the majority of the graves which consisted of the earth and gravel excavated in the first instance, there is no reason to think that anything in the nature of a mound covered the grave beyond that formed from the superfluous material after the pit had been refilled.

Not all the burials were accompanied by beakers, but a large enough proportion to warrant the title I have used. In some cases the skeletal remains and objects were saved by the workmen, but by the courtesy of the County Council authorities I was kept advised of the graves as they came to light, and some

we were able to explore personally. In several instances the walls and floor of the graves were found to be lined with a concretion of lime, once or twice so thick that the skeleton was entirely embedded in it, rendering removal a difficult task; some of the skeletons were in good or moderately good condition; others had suffered seriously from pressure, or the bones were rotten and fragile. Sufficient material has, however, been secured to admit of an interesting report on the skeletal remains. For this I am indebted to Dr. L. H. D. Buxton and Mr. T. K. Penniman of the Department of Human Anatomy. Individual features of the various graves are given in the following summary, and the position of each is shown on the plan (pl. xxxii).

1. The greater part of this grave lay underneath the hedge, making exploration impossible. At the exposed end was a beaker (pl. xxxi, 2),<sup>1</sup> 5½ in. high, 4¾ in. in diameter across the mouth, 4½ in. at the swelling of the body, and 3 in. across the base; dark red in colour, a crude piece of work, decorated from top to bottom with vertical finger-nail impressions applied with the left hand. Near the beaker were bones from a hand. The body had apparently lain on its right side with the head to NE. facing NW.

2. Grave 3 ft. deep, 3½ ft. long, and 2½ ft. wide. Skeleton in a contracted position NE. to SW., on right side facing NW. the hands up to the face, the legs doubled together (originally in squatting position?) (pl. xxxiv, 1). The body covered with a layer of clay. No relics. A male adult; cephalic index 71.

3. Grave 4 ft. deep, 4 ft. long, and 3 ft. wide, lined with lime-accretion. Body lying NE. to SW. on left side facing SE. Contracted position, but with the arms outstretched with the hands against the knees. No relics. A male.

4. Dimensions of the grave as no. 3; position as in no. 3. Concreted gravel over the skeleton. Burnt layer in front of the chest. No relics. A male adult; cephalic index 68?

5. Grave, 3½ ft. deep, 6½ ft. long, and 2½ ft. wide. Body of a young adult male (cephalic index 65) NW. to SE., head resting on left cheek, but the rest of the body on its back; left hand up to the face, right stretching across the pelvis; the legs doubled up with the feet close to the lower edge of the pelvis. The position seems clearly to indicate that the body was placed in a squatting posture, but collapsed under pressure of the filling. In such case the body faced SE. In front of the left arm lay a beaker, its mouth towards the feet of the skeleton. The

<sup>1</sup> Ashmolean Museum, 1933. 1619.

beaker (pl. xxxiii, 1),<sup>1</sup>  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. high,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter across the mouth,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. at its middle, and 3 in. at the base. It is well made, light red in colour, has a straight rim,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick, and is decorated from top to bottom with cross-hatched lozenges separated by plain bands. It can be compared with a fine beaker from Fengate, Peterborough (collection of Capt. G. Wyman Abbott, F.S.A., exhibited in Northampton Museum).

6. No details of the dimensions of the grave or orientation of the body. Such parts of the skeleton as were preserved were embedded in lime-concretion, from which a good, brachycephalic skull of a male adult (cephalic index 87) has been dislodged and repaired. Also remains of a beaker, brick-red in colour, apparently of no great size, decorated with hatched lozenges.

7. That here we had to deal with an actual grave would be difficult to say. In some aspects it produced the impression of a habitation-floor, but no debris of occupation lay upon it. Imperfect already when first seen by us, the excavation viewed in section from N. to S. presented a flat bench, succeeded by two pits. The bench measured  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ft. from N. to S. and was only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ft. below the present surface, and thus merely a fraction below the original surface of the gravel. On it lay portions of six skeletons, four of them of children. Among these was a small thick sherd of black pottery, with large pieces of grit and decorated with a double row of crescentic 'maggot' pattern, obviously of Peterborough ware (pl. xxxiv, 2, a).<sup>2</sup> The pit immediately S. of this bench measured  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep; at the top over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from E. to W. and  $4\frac{3}{4}$  ft. from N. to S., at the bottom over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and 3 ft. respectively. From a depth of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ft. portions of a skeleton were found in absolute disorder throughout the filling; on the floor of the pit in natural contact lay the bent femur and tibia, the latter even imperfect, of a crouching burial.

The second pit, over 3 ft. long, from E. to W., 3 ft. wide from N. to S., and 3 ft. deep, only produced fragments of human bones in its uppermost layers. All the bones, alike from the bench and from the pit, have proved to belong to one or other of the six skeletons. The cause of the disturbance could not be ascertained.

8. The greater part of this grave,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, was already destroyed. Only the skull of a male, encrusted in lime-concretion, was saved. Its position indicated an orientation SW. to NE. with the body on its right side facing SE.

<sup>1</sup> Ashmolean Museum, 1933. 1620.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 1933. 1624.

9. Grave  $6\frac{3}{4}$  ft. long,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ft. deep, containing two interments:—

(a) The lower, orientated NE. to SW., lying on its left side, facing S. in a crouching position with the hands to the face, the head close to the wall of the grave. By its feet were two broken bones of pig. A full grown male adult.

(b) Evidently buried later than (a). Orientated SW. to NE., facing NW.; the arms drooping down and crossed above the abdominal region; legs closely flexed. The top of the skull was found only 2 ft. below the surface, while the left leg was at 3 ft. 3 in. The body must have originally been buried in a squatting position, but collapsed under pressure of the filling of the grave. No relics. A full grown male adult; cephalic index 79 (?).

10. Grave  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, some 4 ft. long, and 3 ft. wide. The body lying SE. to NW. on its right side facing NE.; the hands to the face, and by them a tiny bronze awl,<sup>1</sup> about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. long. By the tibia a handled beaker (pl. xxxiii, 2), crushed and broken, but capable of restoration. It measures 8 in. high,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter across the mouth,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the middle of the belly, and 3 in. at the base. The rim is slightly out-turned and bevelled on the inner face. Below it is a pair of double incised lines, succeeded by a band of nine horizontal, cross-hatched lozenges. Below this is a faintly concave band, decorated with eleven broad, cross-hatched lozenges, flanked above and below by a low moulding with three incised lines. From these two mouldings springs the stout handle, which in its turn is ornamented with three cross-hatched lozenges. The lower portion of the vase has thirteen slender, vertical lozenges, also cross-hatched. The vase is darkish red to brown in colour, and the whole of the work is rather rough.<sup>2</sup> A female adult, markedly brachycephalic; cephalic index 88 (?).

11. Grave,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ft. wide; only half preserved. In this lay the upper part of the body, orientated SE. to NW., on its right side, facing NE.; the hands by the face, some of the bones underneath the skull; the body-bones in very rotten condition. In front of the face a crushed beaker, since restored (fig. 2),  $8\frac{1}{8}$  in. high,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter across the mouth,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the middle, and 4 in. at the base.<sup>3</sup> It has a straight thick rim, faintly

<sup>1</sup> Ibid., 1933. 1623.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 1933. 1621. It compares rather closely in form and decoration with that from Brixworth, Northants (Northampton Museum, Abercromby, *B.A.P.*, i, pl. xxi, 295).

<sup>3</sup> Ashmolean Museum, 1933. 1622.



incurved, and a strong swelling at the belly. The decoration covering the whole vase consists of bands of sloping lines between groups of horizontal lines executed with a square-toothed comb. There are three bands above the belly and two below,



FIG. 2. Cassington, Oxon.; beaker from grave no. 11

the belly itself being covered by a wider band of horizontal lines.

The burial was that of a young child of about seven years, with some of the milk teeth still in the jaws. Apparently brachycephalic.

12. Grave 3 ft. deep. In the filling a small fragment from the base of a beaker. The floor of the grave was covered with a layer of charcoal. A fire had been lit on the floor and had lined the floor and even the sides of the grave to a height of



2. Cassington, Oxon. ; handled beaker from grave no. 10 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

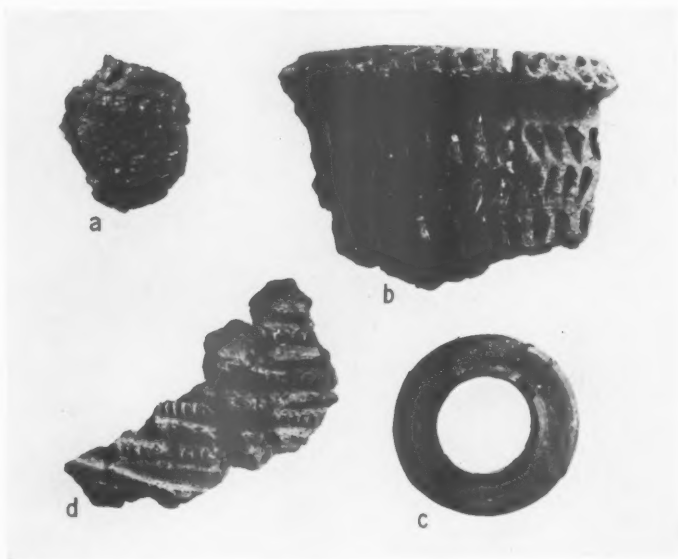


1. Cassington, Oxon. ; beaker from grave no. 5 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

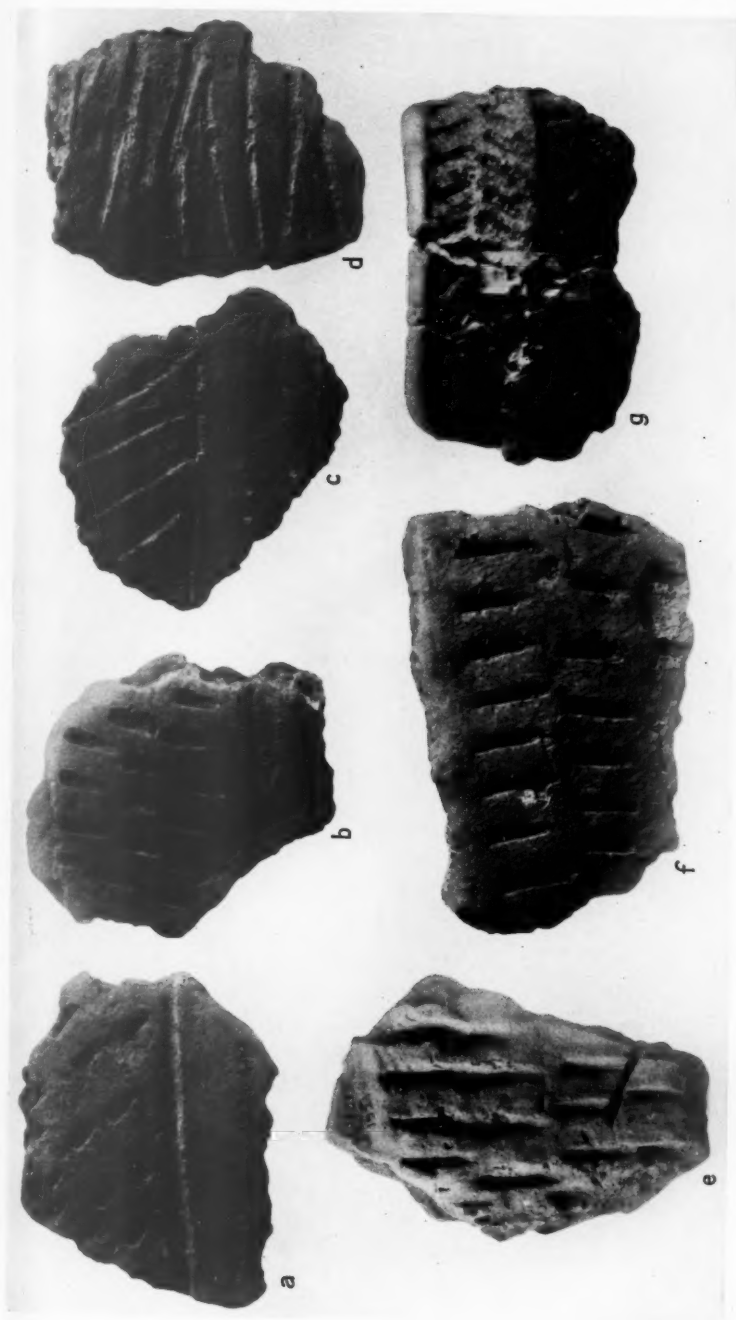


*Photo by Mr. J. Leeming*

1. Cassington, Oxon.; Bronze Age burial, no. 2



2. (a-b) Neolithic pottery; (c) shale ring from Cassington, Oxon.;  
(d) Sub-Bronze Age sherd from Pit T, Sutton Courtenay, Berks.



Sherds of Bronze Age pottery, (*a-f*) from Yelford, Oxon.; (*g*) from Frilford, Berks. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

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two or three inches before the deposition of the body. This lay in the usual flexed position, with the head to S., on its right side, facing E. An aged male; cephalic index 72.

The picture presented by these discoveries is one of overlap between an older and a younger culture, of the intermingling of the older (or native) folk with a race of new-comers. Not the least striking feature of the picture is the remarkable persistence of the older element; hardly so surprising as it might seem, though it does emphasize the difference in the conditions in the centre of Britain as compared with those in areas nearer the coasts, where the 'round barrow, round head' formula is naturally more in evidence. In the Oxford region the contrasts have been smoothed out, and the two races seem to be living together in peace and harmony.

Dr. Buxton in his preliminary report on the Cassington skeletons lays stress on several points. First, the relatively advanced age of the majority of them, a phenomenon which he regards as only explicable in so small a cemetery by assuming the case of a perfectly peaceful community. Secondly, the massive build of the males and in the case of the dolichocephalic skulls, their great length, over 205 mm., in three instances. Thirdly, on a comparison of two examples, nos. 5 and 6, the one dolichocephalic with an index of 65, the other brachycephalic with an index of 87, as exhibiting extreme examples of two contrasted types.

The Sutton Courtenay site has perhaps furnished fuller evidence for the survival of the older culture on its material side, and that falls into line with the greater number of dolichocephalic or subdolichocephalic skulls (10 or 11 to 3 or 2 with higher indices). At Cassington, on the other hand, the new culture seems to have gained more ground, even though the people still show a marked predominance of the older race.

At Sutton Courtenay we seem to have original inhabitants of the district—it may be permissible to call them Abingdon folk—taking over certain ideas from the new culture and possibly dominated by its carriers, while at Cassington we have evidence of the infiltration, from a northwesterly direction, of a mixture of Peterborough and beaker folk, the former of whom are responsible for the sherd in grave 7 as also for the characteristic, but typologically rather late sherd (pl. xxxiv, 2, *b*) found at the other end of the modern village.

The ribbed decoration of the Sutton Courtenay pieces, the maggot pattern of the smaller Cassington sherd, and the 'stab-and-drag' of the larger all find an echo in a group of sherds in



the Ashmolean Museum from Yelford, Oxon. (pl. xxxv, *a-f*), and Frilford, Berks. (pl. xxxv, *g*). The first, collected by Mr. James Parker, are said to have come from pits: this sounds like Sutton Courtenay. The Frilford piece, one of Rolleston's finds, obviously belongs to a rough little pot of food-vessel type (a recognized descendant of the neolithic bowl), and at the same time carries on the tradition of the maggot decoration in its bands of vertical chevron executed in the same technique.

## A 'long cairn' in Eastern Provence

By W. J. HEMP, F.S.A.

A RECENT visit to Eastern Provence gave an opportunity of visiting a group of chambered cairns which is of great interest, as it includes at least one of 'long barrow' type, apparently the first example of such a monument to be recorded from S. France.

The group lies on the hill-side near St. Cézaire, about eight miles west of Grasse, overlooking a high plateau having an average level of about 1,500 ft. and commanding a very wide view, including the sea to the south with the whole range of the Montagnes des Maures, and stretching westward to the mountains at the back of Marseilles.

The long cairn known as the 'Dolmen des Puades' or 'de la Lègue' forms one of a group which is said to number over five-and-twenty, but time only allowed of inspection of three, two of which were round; all three, however, contained stone chambers approached by a passage which opened to the west.

The Dolmen des Puades is situated at the end of a short projecting ridge just before it drops steeply. The cairn is well preserved at its western end and along the northern side, but the outline on the southern and south-eastern sectors has been obliterated by explorers of the chamber; sufficient remains, however, to be able to make a satisfactory plan (fig. 1, a). In its present condition it is egg-shaped, but the evidence of walling at the west end of the south side suggests that the sides were originally straight. Two stretches of original walling can be traced, the outer one a short distance within the present edge of the cairn, the second three feet behind the first. The average present height of the mound is 4 ft. 6 in.

The chamber is composed of one wide and two smaller slabs, the smaller stones being placed roughly parallel to the larger and connected with it by dry walling, which forms the northern and southern sides of the chamber. The entrance is between the two uprights and is approached by a passage much obscured by loose stones; one section, however, is well preserved on either side close to what must have been its termination. No evidence is now visible of the nature of this, although it is natural to assume that the passage walls are returned to join one or other of the two internal walls already mentioned.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In the case of the chamber and passage of the Dolmen de Stramousse, however, a plan published by M. Paul Goby in his 'Coup d'œil d'ensemble sur le Préhistoire de l'arrondissement de Grasse', *Deuxième Congrès Préhistorique de*

The entrance to the chamber is further emphasized by the fact that the two stones selected have natural hollow curves on their inner faces so as to give it a more or less oval form. The same feature is to be found in the great dolmen near Draguignan, the plan of which strikingly resembles that of this St. Cézaire barrow. At Draguignan (pl. xxxvi), however, the sides and mound have entirely disappeared, and the very high and large coverstone is so disposed on its three supporters as to give the greatest possible overhang over the entrance, thus forming a large antechamber at the cost of the chamber; the left-hand support visible in the photograph is a modern insertion. At St. Cézaire the coverstone has been broken and fragments still lie about the chamber, which has been excavated in comparatively recent times. Among the debris were found several pieces of unburnt bone and a few fragments of pottery, probably of the same micaceous Beaker ware described and illustrated by M. Paul Goby as coming from this and other similar tombs in the neighbourhood, and as found in the hill forts of the district.<sup>1</sup> M. Goby illustrates in this paper another fragment of pottery from this dolmen and describes it as follows, 'une partie de vase avec rebord droit, sur la face extérieure de laquelle est figuré, à la pointe, un dessin composé de traits en forme d'ondes, placées entre deux rangées de lignes parallèles transversales. Détail à noter: les fouilles du Camp-du-Bois et la station préromaine (dite aussi Gallo-Romaine) de la Malle, nous ont donné des fragments de poteries absolument semblables, mais sans ornementation.'

The approximate height of the chamber was 6 ft. 6 in., and the average width 6 ft. 6 in. with a depth of 4 ft. 6 in.

The plan here published has no pretensions to complete accuracy, as the chamber and passage are much obscured by fallen stones and growing bushes, and parts of the base of the cairn are also inaccessible; but it indicates closely enough the character of the monument.

Scattered about the cairn are a number of water-worn pebbles of white quartz, many of them broken. Such stones are often associated with megalithic monuments, but here the parallel is probably not a true one, as similar quartz pebbles, broken and unbroken, are to be found all over the hill-side.

Time only allowed of a very brief survey of the neighbouring

*France, Vannes, 1896, shows both ends of the passage as closed by walling (fig. 1 b redrawn here by his permission).*

<sup>1</sup> Paul Goby: 'Sur les Poteries Dolméniques de la Région de Grasse', *Deuxième Congrès Préhistorique de France, Vannes, 1906.*

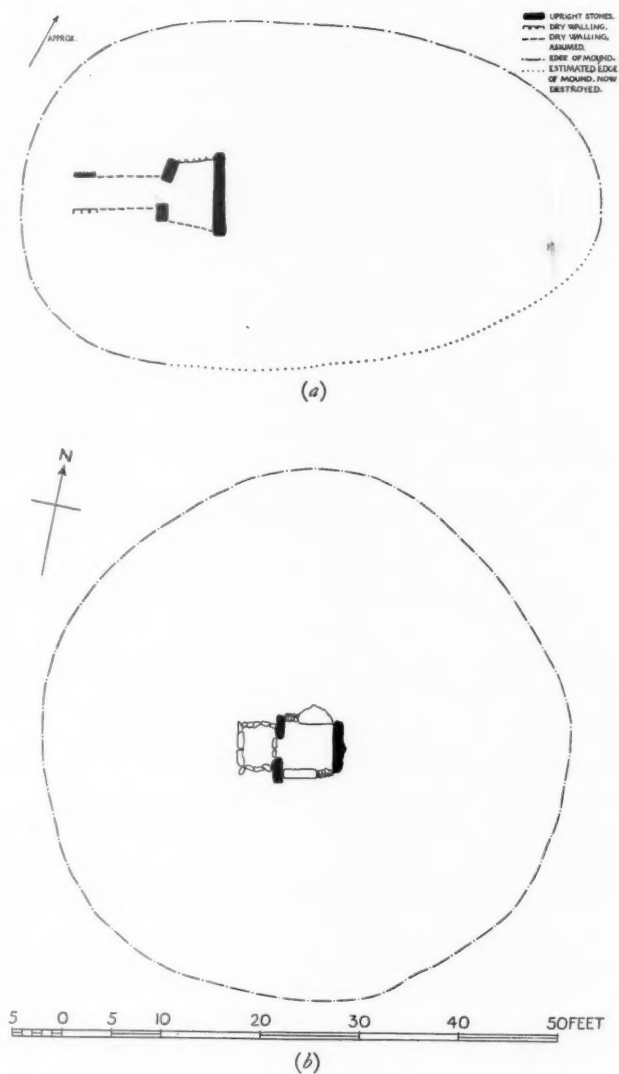


FIG. 1. (a) Dolmen des Puades; (b) Dolmen de Stramousse

round cairns: one is fifty to sixty yards in circumference and about 3 ft. 6 in. high; it contains a roughly octagonal chamber mainly composed of dry walling with two small and irregular uprights, and apparently approached by a passage. The second cairn, a few yards west of the last, is seventy to eighty yards in circumference and about 7 ft. high; it contains a roughly square chamber, having its entrance on the west between two upright stones which are without the opposed curves noted in the case of the long cairn. This entrance also is approached by a dry walled passage.

M. Goby has published plans of several chambers enclosed in circular cairns, but none in cairns of long or oval form, although he refers to their existence in the first of his articles mentioned above, which is a valuable summary of the information available at the date of its publication. In this article M. Goby states that the tumuli—usually cairns—vary from ten to twenty-five metres in diameter, and in height from one metre to two metres or more.

More recently M. Goby has summarized the available information about the 'Dolmens de Provence' in 'Rhodania, Congrès de Cannes-Grasse 1929 (no. 1361).' They comprised a more or less isolated group in the east of the Department of Var and the west of the Department of Alpes Maritimes. Some members of the group are on the sea-coast, and there are two principal concentrations, one in the communes of St. Cézaire and St. Vallier, the other in the region of Mons near Fayence (Var).

Most of the monuments open to the west. Most chambers are composed of five uprights, the largest forming the east end of the chamber, two other high ones the entrance, usually 40-50 cm. wide. The slabs forming the north and south sides are usually lower, but none the less carry the coverstone which fits exactly between the eastern and western uprights. The Draguignan dolmen, however, proves that this peculiar construction was not universal.

The monuments contain up to forty-five individuals and mostly date from the middle or end of the Æneolithic period, with a later infiltration of early Bronze. The furniture consists of beakers, as well as blades, knives, daggers, and above all very finely worked arrow-heads (leaf-shaped, triangular, 'cordiformes' and rhomboidal) of flint, and many beads, some formed of sea-shells, others of alabaster, steatite, jadeite, variolite, melanite, chloromelanite and serpentine, which M. Goby notes are identical with the beads discovered in the allées couvertes in the neighbour-



The Draguignan dolmen from the south. The left-hand upright is modern; one of the central pair is almost hidden by its fellow

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## A 'LONG CAIRN' IN EASTERN PROVENCE 281

hood of Arles. Buttons of bone or ivory with V perforation also occur.

M. Goby calls attention to the fact that this group as a whole stretches along the course of the river Siagne and its affluents the two Siagnolles, and is concentrated around their sources.

We have in this St. Cézaire group yet another instance of the use of long and round barrows to cover contemporary megalithic structures, as in Caithness, where at Camster two precisely similar chambers, with passages and antechambers all surrounded by a circle, occur side by side, one concealed in a long cairn with horns at either end, the other in a round one. In Ireland, also, at Carrowkeel, long and round chambered cairns occur together and have been proved by their contents to be contemporary.

I must record my gratitude to M. Goby for most kindly sending me reprints of a series of his valuable articles on these and other ancient monuments in Eastern Provence, and also to M. E. Poupé, Librarian of the Municipal Library at Draguignan, for giving me references to some of these publications.

## *John Cooquūs, Silversmith*

By the late PHILIP A. S. PHILLIPS

PETER CUNNINGHAM's book, *The Story of Nell Gwyn and the Sayings of Charles II*, first published about 1854, contains an interesting account of work done by one John Cooquus, silversmith, for Nell Gwyn, when she was living in Pall Mall as the king's mistress.

Cooquus is briefly referred to in the various popular lives of Nell Gwyn, and by Mr. E. Alfred Jones in his books on old silver, but beyond the mention of his name in connexion with that of Nell Gwyn, no particulars of his personal history have so far been disclosed. I have therefore attempted to place together some facts recording events in his life which may fill the gap.

The details of Cooquus's account given by Cunningham (pp. 135-7) are as follows:

But the most curious bill, and it is one with which I have been only recently supplied, is a silversmith's—in which the principal item is a charge for making a bedstead for Nelly, with ornaments of silver, such as the king's head, slaves, eagles, crowns, and cupids, and Jacob Hall dancing upon a rope of wire-work. The document must be given entire:

Work done for y<sup>e</sup> righte Hon<sup>ble</sup> Madame Guinne.

John Cooquūs, siluersmyth, his bill.

1674. Deliuered the head of y<sup>e</sup> bedstead weighing 885  
 ounces 12 lb, [sic] and I haue received 636 ounces 15  
 dweight so that their is over and aboue of me owne  
 siluer two hundred [and] forty eight ounces 17 dweight  
 at 7s. 11d. par once (y<sup>e</sup> siluer being a d't worse par once  
 according y<sup>e</sup> reste) wich comes to £ s. d.  
 For y<sup>e</sup> making of y<sup>e</sup> 636 ounces 15 d't at 2s. 11d. par  
 once comes to 98 10 2  
92 17 3

	onces.	dweights.
Deliuered y <sup>e</sup> King's head weighing	197	5
One figure weighing	445	15
Y <sup>e</sup> other figure with y <sup>e</sup> caracter weighing	428	5
Y <sup>e</sup> slaues and y <sup>e</sup> reste belonging unto it	255	
Y <sup>e</sup> two Eagles weighing	169	10
One of the crowne[s] weighing	94	5
Y <sup>e</sup> second crown weighing	97	10
Y <sup>e</sup> third crowne weighing	90	2
Y <sup>e</sup> fowerd crowne weighing	82	
One of y <sup>e</sup> Cupids weighing	121	8

	onces.	dweights.			
Y <sup>e</sup> second boye weighing	101	10			
Y <sup>e</sup> third boye weighing	93	15			
Y <sup>e</sup> fowered boye weighing	86	17			
Altogether two thousand two hundred sixty five onces			£	s.	d.
2 <sup>d</sup> weight of sterling siluer at 8s. par once, comes to			906	0	10
Paid for y <sup>e</sup> Essayes of y <sup>e</sup> figures and other things into y <sup>e</sup> Tower				0	5 0
Paid for iacob haalle [Jacob Hall] dansing upon y <sup>e</sup> robbe [rope] of Weyer Worck <sup>1</sup>				1	10 0
For y <sup>e</sup> cleinsing and brunisching <sup>2</sup> a sugar box, a pepper box, a mustard pott and two kruyzes <sup>2</sup>				0	12 0
For mending y <sup>e</sup> greatte siluer andyrans				0	10 0
Paid to y <sup>e</sup> cabbenet maker for y <sup>e</sup> greatte bord for y <sup>e</sup> head of the bedstead and for y <sup>e</sup> other bord that comes under it and . . . . boorring the wholles into y <sup>e</sup> head				3	0 0
Paid to M <sup>r</sup> . Consar for Karuing y <sup>e</sup> said bord				1	0 0
For y <sup>e</sup> bettering y <sup>e</sup> sodure wich was in the old bedstead				5	3 7
Paid to y <sup>e</sup> smid for y <sup>e</sup> 2 yorne hoops and for y <sup>e</sup> 6 yorn bears Krampes and nealles				1	5 0
Paid for y <sup>e</sup> woodden pied de staall <sup>2</sup> for one of y <sup>e</sup> figures				0	4 6

<sup>1</sup> In another bill I observe a charge 'for y<sup>e</sup> cleinsing of Jacob's halle of weyer worck'.

<sup>2</sup> 'brunisching' = burnishing; 'kruyze' (Middle Dutch 'cruyse') = cruse, a pot, jar or bottle; 'yorn' = iron; 'pied de staall' or 'stalle' = pedestal; 'georses' = ? 1674 is the earliest date known for a mustard pot; the set of three casters for use as a sugar box, pepper box, and mustard pot, together with the two bottles (for oil and vinegar), is the earliest mention of the five pieces held in a cruet frame known, but the actual frame itself is not here specifically included. Jacob Hall was a well-known tight-rope dancer of the time.

P.R.O. LC 5/138. Lord Chamberlain, Warrant Books, General. 1663-67.

'Valters & Dancers on y<sup>e</sup> Rope.' 'These are to certifie that Thomas Crosbye is his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Sworne Servant as Valter and Dancer on the Rope & for other Agility of Body And is thereby to enjoy all rights & priveledges thereto belonginge And all persons are required to take notice thereof that they infringe not the ffreedome & priveledges of the said Thomas Crosbye as they will answer the Contrary at their perrills. Given und<sup>r</sup> my hand & seale this 22<sup>th</sup> day of ffeb. 1663

The Like Certificate for William ffuller dated y<sup>e</sup> same tyme

The Like for Jacob Hall. Dated at the same tyme

'Dancers on y<sup>e</sup> Ropes' 'I doe hereby give leave unto Thomas Cosbye his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Servant to erect a Booth in Little Lyncolnes Inn fields for Danceing & Vaulting on the roope. Dat Octo: 24<sup>th</sup> 1667'

'Dancers on y<sup>e</sup> Rope' 'I doe hereby give leave unto Jacob Hall and W<sup>m</sup> ffuller to erect a Booth of boards for dancing on the Ropes neere the Maypole in the Strand Given y<sup>e</sup> March 26. 1666'

Paid y <sup>e</sup> smith for a hooock to hang up a branche candle-stick	£	s.	d.
	0	2	0
Paid to y <sup>e</sup> smith for y <sup>e</sup> baars kramps and nealles to hold up y <sup>e</sup> slaues	0	5	0
Giuen to one Journey man by order of Madame Guinne	1	0	0
Paid to y <sup>e</sup> smyth for y <sup>e</sup> yorn worck to hold up y <sup>e</sup> Eagles and for y <sup>e</sup> two hooocks to hold the bedstead again the wall	0	3	0
Paid for y <sup>e</sup> pied de stalle of Ebony to hold up the 2 georses	1	10	0
For y <sup>e</sup> mending of y <sup>e</sup> goold hower glasse	0	2	6
Deliuered two siluer bottels weighing 37 ounces 17 d't at 8s. par once, comes to	15	2	9
Paid for y <sup>e</sup> other foot to hold up y <sup>e</sup> other figure	0	4	6
For sodering y <sup>e</sup> wholles and for repairing mending and cleainsing the two figures of M <sup>r</sup> . Traherne his making	3	0	0
For y <sup>e</sup> making of a crowne upon one of y <sup>e</sup> figures	1	0	0
Giuen to one iourney man by order of Madame Guinne	1	0	0
Deliuered a handel of a Kneif weighing 11 dweight more than y <sup>e</sup> old one wich comes with y <sup>e</sup> making of it to	0	5	10
For y <sup>e</sup> cleinsing of eight pictures	0	10	0
It all comes to	1135	3	11

Dasent, in referring to this document so fortuitously discovered amongst some mutilated Exchequer papers (I have no information whether it has been preserved), gives the craftsman's name as Coques or Cogues, and states that he was a 'noted silversmith in his day, whose shop was on the north side of Pall Mall'.

I have not found Cooqūs's name so spelt in Pepys's Diary, but in Wheatley's 1904 edition there is an allusion to a silver-smith who, although the form of his name does not tally, may have been the same man. The date is somewhat early for actual identification, but the diarist's note should in any case be cited:

(Vol. i, p. 273.) '1660. November 2nd. . . . In the afternoon I went forth and saw some silver bosses put upon my new Bible, which cost me 6s. 6d. the making, and 7s. 6d. the silver, which with 9s. 6d. the book, comes in all to £1. 3s. 6d. From thence with Mr. Cooke that made them, and Mr. Stephens, the silversmith, to the tavern, and did give them a pint of wine.'

It will be seen later that Cooqūs's name appeared in a variety of forms in numerous instances during his career.

He is mentioned by Nell Gwyn in her correspondence, as follows :

‘These for Madam Jennings over against the Tub Tavern in Jermyn Street, London.

Windsor, Burford House,  
April 14, 1684.

Madam, I have received y<sup>r</sup> Letter, &c. &c. . . . Pray, Madam, let y<sup>e</sup> Man goe on with my Sedan and send Potvin<sup>1</sup> and Mr. Coker down to me, for I want them both. The Bill is very dear to boyle<sup>2</sup> the Plate, but necessity hath noe Law. . . .’

Who, therefore, was Cooqŭs, and whence did he come? It is clear that he was a foreigner, who may have been a denizen of the Netherlands and employed by Charles when an exile in that country. If he were then known to Charles he may very likely have followed him to this country at the Restoration, in which case he could possibly have been here in time to appear five months later as the silversmith mentioned by Pepys. His name is unknown officially to the Goldsmiths’ Company of the City of London, in whose books his mark was never registered. Many Dutch and other foreign goldsmiths (the guild name which included ‘silversmiths’) flocked to this country at the time, but the Goldsmiths’ Company refused in most cases to register their marks, owing to the collective opposition of the indigenous craftsmen. But his place of origin may inferentially be deduced from the following official record at the Public Record Office :

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 51, p. 222. [S.P. 44/51.]

‘Mr. Secretarys Passe for John Cooqus Silversmith to the Duke of Yorke with John Charles and Cornelius Van Lommen his Servants to goe to Flanders with their Wearing Apparell and other Necessaries Dated the 21st. day of Aprill 1679.’

If he were returning to his native land he would have been a Fleming; that is all we know. His name, however, does not appear in the registers of the Austin Friars Dutch Church in the City of London.

<sup>1</sup> Potvin, Potevin, Pottvine, Pottvine, as variously spelt (probably, in the French spelling, ‘Poitevin’, a man of Poitou origin), was a French Protestant cabinet-maker and upholsterer living in Pall Mall. *Vide* Poor-rate Books of the Parish of St. James, Westminster.

‘Moneys received and paid for secret services of Charles II. and James II’, Camden Society’s Publication, 1851: ‘Account, 3rd. April, 1688. To John Poictvin, upholster, in full satisfacc’on for making two bedds and furniture for the Queen when Dutchess li. s. d. of York, viz. in June 1684 180 0 0’

<sup>2</sup> Meaning, to cleanse by boiling.

In the same year, whether preceding or succeeding the above date I am unable to say, he appealed to the king for protection against the attitude taken up against him by the Goldsmiths' Company, as appears in the further record at the P.R.O. :

S.P. Dom., Car. II. 412, No. 95. [S.P. 29/412.]

[1679.] 'To the King's most Excellent Majestie,  
The most humble petition of John Cassen & John Cooqus  
Silversmiths, and Foreigners,

Sheweth

That yo<sup>r</sup>. pet<sup>rs</sup>. are sworne servants to yo<sup>r</sup>. ma<sup>ty</sup>. Royall Consort in their said art and for the best part of 15 yeares, in which they have been resident in the City & Liberty of Westm<sup>r</sup>., have been employ'd in works, according to their duty, for the use of yo<sup>r</sup>. ma<sup>ty</sup>., your said Royall Consort, and his Royall Highnesse; but in regard yo<sup>r</sup>. pet<sup>rs</sup>. way of working is different from that practis'd by the Silversmiths in London, yo<sup>r</sup>. pet<sup>rs</sup>. are forced to enterteine foreigners to be their Journeymen; at which y<sup>e</sup> Company of Goldsmiths London taking offense do very much molest and threaten to ruine yo<sup>r</sup>. pet<sup>rs</sup>. Yo<sup>r</sup>. Pet<sup>rs</sup>. therefore most humbly pray yo<sup>r</sup>. Ma<sup>ty</sup>. would be graciously pleas'd to grant them yo<sup>r</sup>. Royall protec<sup>ti</sup>on, as formerly, for them & their Journeymen quietly to practise their said art & way of working; and alsoe an order to the Wardens & Company of Goldsmiths London to give the Assay and Touch of their Hall to yo<sup>r</sup>. pet<sup>rs</sup>. Works being answerable thereunto.

And yo<sup>r</sup>. pet<sup>rs</sup>., as in all duty bound, shall ever pray &c.'

As Cooqūs's mark, in the event, was never entered on the Company's books, it is evident that the king either ignored the petition or found that the laws of the Company were too strong for him to be able to compel it to alter them in the appellants' favour.

Anyhow, as we do not know any form of mark by which to identify such pieces as were made by Cooqūs, it can only be by inference that any works of his, if existing to-day, can be ascribed to him.

It will be seen that in the petition the appellants stated that they had been working for the queen (Catherine) 'for the best part of 15 yeares, in which they have been resident in the City & Liberty of Westm<sup>r</sup>.' This would show that Cooqūs was certainly in London in 1664, and very likely for some period earlier, as he would surely have been established here for some time prior to receiving the queen's patronage. I have, however, so far not been able to trace him in Westminster before 1672. I take my information from the Poor-rate Books, first, of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields.

I find that he was rated for a house on the north side of Pall Mall (alias Catherine Street; evidently the first name given to the new street as a compliment to the queen), where his name first appears at the end of 1672 as Mr. Cooker. As the house in the succeeding years was always the same one in the street I will give the rate-collector's spelling of his name for each year of entry. In 1673, John Cooker; 1674, Jno. Crooker; 1675, John Croker; 1676 and 1677, John Coocus; 1678, 1679, 1680, John Coquus; 1681, John Cooquus; 1682, John Cooqus; 1683, John Coqus; 1684, John Cooquus.

Thereafter, as the parish of St. James was carved out of that of St. Martin, he appears in the Poor-rate Books of the new parish. I find his name, for the same house, from 1685 to 1696 inclusive, given as John Coquus.

His name having disappeared from the rate books, it was reasonable to assume his death within a short period afterwards. The records at Somerset House provided me with an approximate date of his decease, for I found administration of his estate entered thus :

‘Cooqus, John. Midx. Dec. 1697.

1697. Dec. 18. Grant to Claude Denise principal creditor of John Coocus of the Parish of St. James Westminster in the County of Middlesex, the widow Gertrude Cooqus first renouncing.’

Therefore, after all his striving and despite his royal patronage, he died in debt, his widow leaving to his principal creditor the possibility to repay himself the amount owing to him by himself winding up and administering the estate.

He was buried at St. James's Church, Westminster, on 8 December 1697, the entry in the register giving his name as John Coocas.

Thus is recorded all that is known about this man's personal history. As to his works, it is much more difficult to make any definite statements.

It may be useful to put on record here sundry entries—although having no bearing on any works proceeding from his own hands—which appear in the Delivery Books of the Jewel Office of the Lord Chamberlain's Department [LC 9/43] in the Public Record Office, against the first four of which he has placed his signature.

3 James II. 1687.

Deliverd to M<sup>r</sup> Cocus this 21 of October  
Imp. One large Looking glaass Frame  
It One large Table



M <sup>r</sup> Cooqus	It	2 large Stands	
	It	one large Branch Candlestick	
	with	12 Candlesticks all which to be new boyled.	
		and Rec <sup>d</sup> by mee	John Cooqūs
Delivered to M <sup>r</sup> John Cooqus this 31 of October viz			
M <sup>r</sup> Cooqus	4 round Sconces	poiz	131 - 2 - 0
		and Rec <sup>d</sup> by mee	John Cooqūs
M <sup>r</sup> Cooqus	Novemb <sup>r</sup> the 10 <sup>th</sup> .	lent unto M <sup>r</sup> Cooqus the topp of her Maj <sup>ties</sup> .	
		Looking glass to make another by for the Lord Chamberlaine to his Maj <sup>tie</sup> .	
		And Rec <sup>d</sup> by mee	John Cooqūs
	January the 13	Deliverd to M <sup>r</sup> John Coqus to be new boyled.	
these returnd		viz <sup>t</sup> .	
	One paire of Stands		
	It one pair of Doggs		
	It ten Sconce candlesticks with oake leaves		
	It one great Branch candlesticke with oake leaves		
	It one great Table		
	It one pair of large an[d]irons		
	It one greate loocking glass frame		
	It one perfuming pott		
		and Rec <sup>d</sup> by mee	John Cooqūs
	January the 16	Deliverd to M <sup>r</sup> John Cooqus to be new boyled	
her Maj <sup>ties</sup> plate	Imp one large Table		
boyled	It one large Lookeing glass Frame		
these returned	It two large Stands		
	It two Sconce Candlesticks		

Though Cooqūs's name is given as undertaking these works for the Jewel Office his charges for them would have been rendered to Sir Robert Vyner, the Crown Goldsmith of the time, who himself would have charged up these items to the Jewel Office. Unfortunately the account books of this Office are no longer in existence. We are thus despoiled of the opportunity to trace these matters further.

It is known that Nell Gwyn had eventually to part with most of her possessions to pay off her debts, and we have failed to trace any of her silverware which might assist us in identifying any pieces—let alone the bedstead—made by John Cooqūs. But there remains his work for his royal patrons.

Dasent states that 'he too it was who made the sacramental plate for the royal chapels at Whitehall and at Windsor'. Such a statement was well worth investigating, but I found no mention of his name in connexion with such plate in the Jewel Office

Books at the P.R.O., although the chapel plate is detailed therein on numerous occasions.

However, I was not to be disappointed, for I found references to him in respect of such works of his in 'Moneys received and paid for secret services of Charles II. and James II. from 30th. March, 1679, to 25th. December, 1688', printed for the Camden Society in 1851.<sup>1</sup>

I give below extracts from these accounts in which Cooqŭs's name appears :

(p. 144) Account of 31 December 1686 :	li. s. d.
To John Coguns, by advance, to provide plate for the chappell in Whitehall	300 0 0
(p. 154) Account of 22 March 1686 [1686/7] :	
To John Coquns, in full, for silver and silver works by him p'formed and furnished for the chappell in Whitehall	487 7 0
(p. 160) Account of 24 June 1687 :	
To John Coquns (as is supposed), for several silver provisions by him made and supplied to the said chappell [at Dublin]	54 1 7
(p. 179) Account of 10 January 1687 [1687/8] :	
To John Coquns, viz. 33s <sup>11</sup> 9 <sup>s</sup> 11 <sup>d</sup> , for silver works by him made and provided for the chappell at Whitehall, and 6 <sup>11</sup> 14 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> for provisions for the chapel at Windsor	342 4 5½

In confirmation of these accounts the Calendar of Treasury Books at the P.R.O. provides us with the following entries :

Letters Patents, Privy Seals, Sign Manuals and Warrants, Treasury Warrants, etc., etc. :

1686-7. March 10. Henry Grey to Mr. Peters to report on the enclosed 10 bills [missing] for services relating to the King's Chapel which the King delivered to the Treasury Lords. Appending

note only of said bills, viz. : Jno. Coqus, silversmith, his bill : . . . . another bill of Coqus for plate. [Out Letters (General), xi, p. 52]

1686-7. March 14. Henry Grey to Mr. Peters to examine and report on the following bills for service done relating to his Majesty's Chapel. Appending

note only of said bills : (1) for church ornaments sent by the King's order to Ireland, 262l. 4s. 10d. (2) silversmith's bill for plate for the Chapel [Royal] in Ireland, 364l. 5s. 3d. (3) the bill of John Cooqus, silversmith, 54l. 1s. 7d. etc., etc.

[Out Letters (General) xi, p. 55]

<sup>1</sup> Edited from a MS. in the possession of William Selby Lowndes, by John Yonge Akerman, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

In addition, I take the following from the Treasury Books in reference to the work undertaken by Cooqūs for the queen (Catherine):

Treasury Minutes: 1669. July 20. Tuesday. Present: Lord Ashley, Treasurer of the Household.

Petition read from Coquus. Ordered that he apply to Sir Gilbert Talbot [Master of the Jewel Office] and that he report the value of the thing, what he has received, and what is due to him.

[Treasury Minute Book, iii, pp. 148-52]

Ibid. 1669. August 9. Monday. Present: Lord Ashley and the Treasurer of the Household.

Report read about John Coquus (Choques or Coquuis, who petitions for payment for a twelve-branched silver candlestick which hangs in the Queen's withdrawingroom). Ordered that Sir Richard Belling (Beeling) certify what price the Queen contracted to pay him for the candlestick, as it does not appear to my Lords that any agreement was made with Coquus for it, and then a warrant to issue for it on the 10,000*l.* dormant.

[Ibid., pp. 174-5]

Ibid. 1669. August 15. My Lords met, viz. Lord Ashley, Treasurer of the Household, Sir John Duncombe.

Warrant for the King's signature for Mr. Coquus, the man that made the Queen's candlestick. at 10*s.* per ounce.

[Ibid., pp. 181-2]

Letters Patents, etc., etc. [as before]:

1669. August 13. Royal warrant for 586*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* to John Coquus, silver smith, for a twelvebranched candlestick made for the Queen, and now hanging in Her Majesty's drawing room. (Money warrant hereon of same date.)

[Warrants early xviii, pp. 355-6; xviii, p. 240]

1669. October 2. Treasury order for 586*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* to John Coquus, silversmith, for a 12-branched candlestick for the Queen.

[Order Book xxxvii, p. 90]

These entries from the Treasury Books confirm the statement made by Cooqūs in his petition to the king detailed above, and show that he received royal recognition, even although the Goldsmiths' Company had no official cognizance of him as a craftsman. That he made plate for the Chapels Royal is also proved, and it only remains to attempt to particularize any such pieces which may still exist in their possession.

To identify any pieces that could in all probability be ascribed to this craftsman amongst the sacramental plate in the collections of the Chapels Royal to-day is rendered difficult by the fact

that there is no maker's mark of his to provide a clue and that any such pieces would not, therefore, bear any hall-marks. Yet, taking into consideration his very probable origin, one necessarily searches for objects that would suggest the artistic and craft influence that one would expect to be revealed in work from his hand.

Basing my opinion on his being certainly of Dutch origin it followed that the influence under which he worked would have been the art of the great Dutch family of silversmiths of the seventeenth century, the Van Vianens of Utrecht,<sup>1</sup> so I concentrated on searching for such (unmarked) pieces showing this artistic influence amongst the services belonging to the Chapel Royal, St. James, both at the Chapel itself and at Buckingham Palace, and to the Private Chapel at Windsor Castle.

Amongst the great number of articles of sacramental plate that I examined I was able to select only three pieces which I felt could possibly be ascribed to this workman. One of these is a silver-gilt chalice at Buckingham Palace, belonging to St. James's Chapel Royal, and the other two are a pair of silver-gilt altar dishes at Windsor Castle.

By the gracious permission of H.M. the King I am enabled to illustrate here two of these pieces, and it is with a certain amount of diffidence that I present them as being examples of Cooqŭs's work in keeping with the 'silver works' mentioned in the 'Secret Services' accounts above.

According to the catalogue of royal plate of the reign of King William IV, the Chalice was at that time in use at the German Chapel of St. James's Palace, but to-day it is a reserve piece belonging to the Chapel Royal of the same palace. It shows a combination of the style of the latter part of the seventeenth century with that of the Gothic period of design (pre-Reformation), the form being actually based on that of a set of six chalices, also in the Royal collection, which were made for the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by that fine craftsman whose name has not so far been discovered, but whose registered maker's mark was an initial S under a royal coronet in a plain shield. These chalices bear only the maker's mark, but there is by the same maker a magnificent service of chapel plate belonging to the Chapel Royal, St. James, with the London hall-marks for 1664-5. This service was in charge of the Jewel Office, and was only handed to the Serjeant of the Vestry of the Chapel Royal (first at Whitehall and later at St. James's) when required for use and returned to the Office immediately after. Its

<sup>1</sup> Christian Van Vianen visited London and worked for King Charles I.

delivery and return are entered in the Jewel Office books on a multiplicity of occasions.

The chalice (pl. xxxvii, 1) has a simple beaker-shaped cup, set in a chased openwork sheath (differing in this respect from the above-mentioned six chalices) formed of tulips, a Tudor rose, and other flowers, which rests on a turned and moulded neck above a pyriform stem chased with pendent acanthus leaves; the lower part of the stem is encircled by a beaded band and is chased also with acanthus leaves, and spreads into a decafoil collar, supported on the hexagonal spreading foot, the base of each section of which is curved in outline, with the points decorated by attached plates adorned with cherubs' heads. The cup is engraved on one side with the Royal Arms of the period, and on the other with the cipher LD under a royal coronet between palm leaves. The height of the chalice is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in.

The cipher<sup>1</sup> is that which is well known as having been used by James Duke of York (afterwards King James II), as authenticated by his bookbindings in the Royal Library, Windsor Castle, and in the British Museum (*vide* G. D. Hobson's *Thirty Bindings*, First Edition Club, 1926), and by the seals on his private letters to his niece the Countess of Litchfield (*vide* the late Lord Dillon in *Archaeologia*, vol. lviii).

From the presence of this cipher on this piece and on so many other pieces in the Chapel Royal (made by the maker S above mentioned), it is apparent that all such sacramental vessels were the gift to the chapel of James, both as Duke of York and as King, and not of Charles II himself. Although James was converted to Roman Catholicism in 1672 the Chapel was always for the service of the Established Church, and even if, as sovereign, he presented additional pieces they must have still borne the same cipher as the earlier pieces. There is no piece showing his cipher as King.

The altar dishes (pl. xxxvii, 2) show distinctive decoration of the seventeenth century, showing most pronounced Van Vianen influence in conjunction with certain other ornament that had been used on English church plate in earlier times. In each dish the design differs, and the arrangement of the embossed ornament varies. In one the four grotesque animals' masks on the broad border tip the points of an imaginary cross of St. George; in the other, of an imaginary cross of St. Andrew. In both cases the intervening spaces of the border are filled with

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Phillips here follows the opinion of Mr. Davenport, but there are reasons for supposing that this monogram stands for Lennox and Darnley and was used by Charles, 6th Duke of Lennox, 1639-72.—Ed.



2. Silver gilt altar dish, 23 in. in diameter. Private Chapel, Windsor Castle



1. Silver gilt chalice, 8½ in. high. Chapel Royal St. James's Palace





decorative panels within frames attached to the masks. In the former the panel ornament comprises a cherub, holding a heart in his left hand, seated in a flowered field, with buildings in the distance; a cherub, as Father Time, erect, resting on his hour-glass, also in a field of flowers; a cherub, with a snake in his left hand and a wand in his right hand, resting on a field; and a cherub, kneeling at the entrance of a building, with a cluster of flowers behind him, working as a goldsmith. In the latter the panel ornament comprises a cherub, seated in a field, with his arms clasping a broken column (representing Fortitude); a cherub, kneeling in a flowering field, his eyes blindfolded, and holding a pair of scales, with a tree in the background (Justice); a cherub, resting on a field, holding a cross, with a tree and a house in the background (Faith); and a cherub resting on an anchor in a flowering field (Hope). The wells of both dishes are filled with various fishes swimming in the sea around a laurel-bordered centre, the panel within which is in each case adorned with a slipped Gothic rose enleaved surmounted by a royal crown.

The chalice, as such, is a very unusual specimen of English-made sacramental plate. Sheathed tankards and two-handled cylindrical covered cups, of the late Stuart period, are known, but chalices or communion-cups having this form of movable ornament at this epoch are practically unknown. They are not uncommon when used in the Roman Catholic Church, but these were generally, if not always, of foreign manufacture at that time; in the English Established Church specimens, if existent, must be extremely rare. If this Carolean chalice were made for use in the Whitehall Chapel Royal—as undoubtedly it must have been—it would certainly have been given this additional ornament by a craftsman, such as Cooqŭs, imbued with Continental forms and designs, but adapting his own ideas to the locale and history of the Chapel in which his piece was to serve.

As for the altar dishes, nothing of the Stuart period could have, in some respects, more Dutch feeling; the borders are pure Van Vianen in design. The piscine and marine decoration in the wells was quite English in taste, having been used on sacramental and domestic plate during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. There are examples of this form of decoration to be found in the Royal collections and elsewhere, several having been illustrated in standard works on old English silver. The crowned roses on the plain central panels are a very unusual feature on church plate—although there are other

examples amongst the plate of the Chapel Royal and of St. George's Chapel, Windsor—and were intended to show that the dishes were made solely for use in an English Chapel Royal.

Since writing the above I am pleased to say that, after considerable research, I have been able to identify the goldsmith who used the mark of an initial S under a royal coronet in a plain shield. From official records at the Public Record Office and elsewhere I have found his name to be Charles Shelley.

## Notes

*Trial Excavations at Bigberry Camp, Harbledown, Kent.*—Our Fellow Mr. R. F. Jessup sends the following note:—A preliminary excavation of this earthwork, which has recently been described in detail,<sup>1</sup> was made in September 1933, the work being made possible by many generous donations to an excavation fund. The writer was assisted by the following friends: Miss Barbara Laidler, Mr. J. M. Brander, Mr. H. F. Burton, Mr. N. C. Cook, Mr. A. R. Martin, F.S.A., and Mr. Stuart Piggott; and Mr. Piggott has kindly drawn the sections which accompany this note. Our thanks are due to Mr. A. B. Gracie and Mr. Lloyd U. Hubble for so readily allowing us to dig on their land.

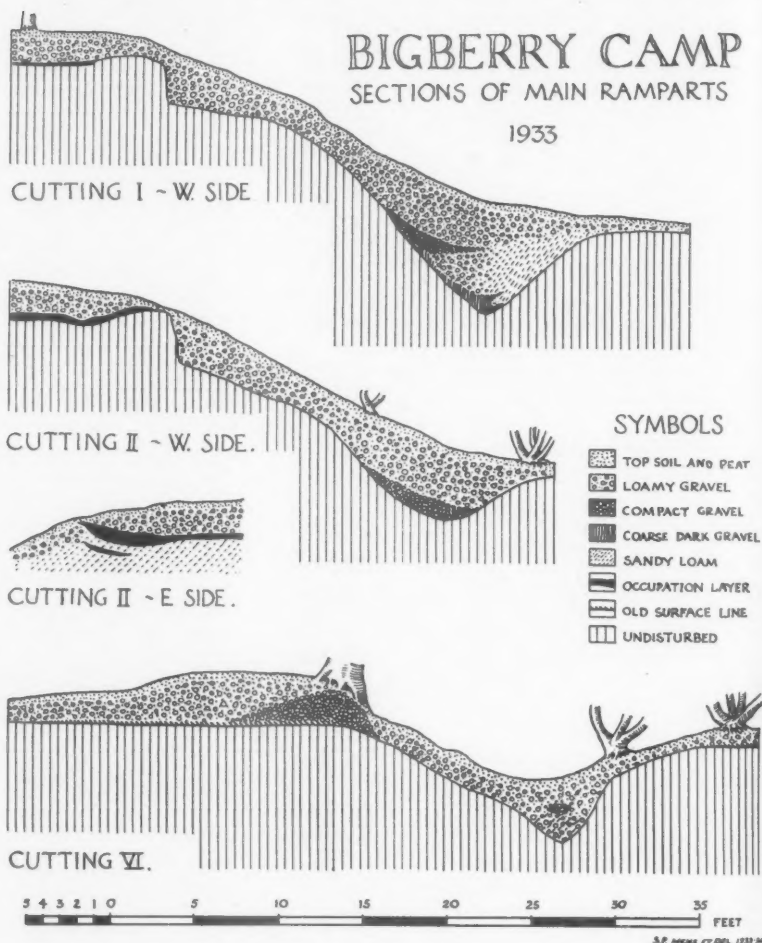
Two large cuttings, C I and C II (see illustration) were made through the main rampart on the northern side of the Camp, and the intermediate sector of the ditch was cleared. There was no counterscarp bank, the extremely steep slope of the hill, which here has a gradient of one in three, making a single ditch and rampart the only defence necessary. The rampart was probably protected by a palisade, and a scarp that may indicate the position of a revetment supporting the rampart palisade was visible in each cutting, but no confirmatory evidence in the way of post-holes or of a turf or timber facing was forthcoming. The ditch was found to have a rounded V-shaped section; in C I its deepest point was 17 ft. below the summit of the rampart, but in C II it was only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep at its deepest point, and it is noteworthy that at this depth in C I the filling contained a layer of sterile dark gravel. The ditch filling contained much pottery, most of it fragmentary, and charcoal of oak, gorse, and alder.

These two cuttings also exposed an occupation layer which underlay the rampart, and extended for an undetermined distance into the interior of the Camp. An isolated post-hole was found under the rampart penetrating to the bottom of the occupation layer, and the layer itself yielded pieces of daub, a block of iron-slag, and pottery which may denote an occupation of the hill-top as early as La Tène I, but this inference may require modification when more is known as to the duration of early Iron Age ceramics in Kent.

Cutting VI, see illustration, was made through the main rampart near to the western entrance, and revealed a ditch 15 ft. wide and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, as well as the construction of the rampart which here consisted of two tips of material. One of these was obviously material excavated from the ditch, and this had been supplemented by material scraped up from the surface within the earthwork; and since there was no turf facing between the two tips and the line of demarcation did not suggest that the surface of the smaller tip had remained uncovered for any length of time, the rampart was evidently constructed in one operation, and the question of a later addition to an earlier fortification does not arise. No relics whatever were recovered from this section.

<sup>1</sup> By R. F. Jessup in *Arch. Journ.* lxxxix, 87-115.

The pottery from the ditch filling presents several problems. At the top of the ditch and in the surface humus was a massive rim belonging to a store jar of the Belgic period. In the middle of the ditch and scattered



Bigberry Camp: sections

in the filling were several pieces of a high hollow pedestal-base of buff coloured sandy pottery lightly sprinkled with grit, and a smooth surface: it is apparently hand-made, or at least hand-finished. The high hollow base is generally a sign of early date, and here, where the quality of the paste requires an early date, it is clear that the vessel should be compared



Incised slab from site of Bank of England

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with the early La Tène series from the Marne,<sup>1</sup> rather than with the Roman series<sup>2</sup> which, though they tend to agree in form, differ considerably in paste and technique. Below the pieces of the pedestal urn was a fragment of badly worn, haematite-coated ware, and throughout the filling and in the primary silting were many pieces of rough gritted pots with rims both flat and round, and finally three pieces of furrowed ware (the import of which has been discussed elsewhere<sup>3</sup>) were found below the level of the pedestal pottery and above the primary silting.

In view of the associations in this ditch filling, it is easier to regard the flat rim pottery (especially as cable pattern and finger printing are limited and poorly developed) as a legacy from the native Hallstatt element which persisted until furrowed pottery and pedestal urns were in fashion, than to suggest an unacceptably early date for otherwise well-attested later pottery, though this, of course, does not imply a continuous early occupation of the site. It is very clear that the pottery evidence is at present insufficient: it may be consistent with an occupation as early as Iron Age A, but on the other hand, as argued above, this early looking pottery may in Kent have survived into Iron Age C.

A chance find of a fragment of unquestionable La Tène II pottery in the interior of the Camp raises an interesting point how far, if at all, the earthwork may date in that period. It is hoped that further investigation in 1934 will add materially to our knowledge.

*Incised slab from the site of the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, Threadneedle Street.*—The accompanying photograph (pl. xxxviii) by Mr. Edward Yates, F.S.A. is that of a slab of Purbeck marble 3 ft. 9 in. long, 18 in. wide, and 4 in. thick, found a few weeks ago in the course of the reconstruction and rebuilding operations now in progress at the Bank of England. It formed part of the footings of that part of the Threadneedle Street wall which was built by Robert Taylor after the demolition of the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks in 1781, and so presumably came from that building. The church of St. Christopher, it may be remembered, though badly damaged, was not totally destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.

Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., thus describes it: 'A much damaged and cut down incised slab, showing about three-quarters of the figure of a civilian with long curly hair, wearing a close-fitting undergarment with tight sleeves buttoned on the forearms, an overgown with shorter, loose sleeves, and a hood hung round the neck. In the top right-hand corner are the letters A M in Lombardic capitals, possibly the end of the surname. The slab may be assigned to the early part of the fourteenth century.'

*The sole of a Roman sandal with incised decoration from the Bank of England.*—Mr. Q. Waddington, F.S.A., contributes the following:—It is just eighty years since Charles Roach Smith, in his *London Catalogue*,

<sup>1</sup> By R. F. Jessup in *Arch. Journ.* lxxxvii, 172.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* lxxxvi, 247, 251.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* lxxxix, 102.



remarked on the extraordinary leather-preserving quality of the mud of Lothbury. And this note of his has again and again recurred to the memory of those who have been watching the excavations now in progress at the Bank of England as score after score of specimens of Roman foot-wear have been unearthed by the diggers.

Just a few of the inner soles are decorated with simple incised designs, but the one illustrated here, from a photograph by our Fellow Mr. Edward

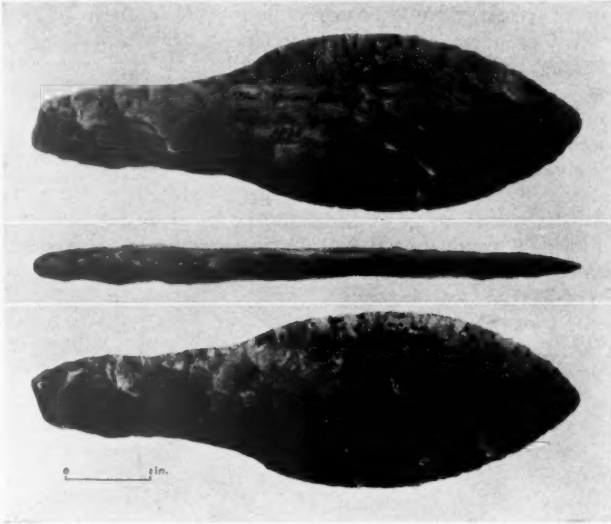


Roman sandal from Bank of England

Yates, is by far the most remarkable in this respect. It is the sole of a sandal for the right foot which was probably that of a woman, if we may judge by its slender form and small size. It is less than ten inches long. The main feature of the design is a cock running to the left, carrying in his beak what looks like twin cherries on their stalks. At the heel there is a plant with leaves and berries, and in the waist a St. Andrew's cross. The whole is framed with a wavy line between two lines, outside which again is an orle of ring and dot. Such an elaboration of ornament, which would of course be hidden so long as the sandal was in use, suggests that there must have been occasions on which it was permissible for a lady of Roman London, when in company, to kick her sandals off and go bare-foot.

*Flint dagger from Upchurch.*—The flint dagger illustrated in the accompanying photograph was found in a gravel-pit at Upchurch, Kent, in 1846, and formed part of the collection of local antiquities made by the Rev. J. Woodruff of Upchurch, and his son, Cumberland H. Woodruff, F.S.A. The dagger is mentioned in an article contributed by the latter to a privately printed family record (*Memorial of the Family of Woodruff*, edited by C. E. Woodruff), and is now in the possession of Mrs. Woodruff, who has kindly given permission for it to be published here. The implement measures 16.4 cm. ( $6\frac{7}{16}$  in.) in length, and is 0.8 cm. ( $\frac{5}{16}$  in.) thick in the blade and 1.1 cm. ( $\frac{7}{16}$  in.) thick in the handle. It is made of a light greyish fawn flint of silky texture, faintly mottled with rings and blotches of lighter and darker shades. Some dark brown spots, showing black on the photograph, are merely sandy incrustations adhering to the surface of the flint. The weapon is finely flaked like the best of these daggers, and has a broad leaf-shaped blade with a well-defined

handle in the Danish style. It must be regarded as an important addition to the list of our British flint daggers of the Early Bronze Age recently



Flint dagger from Upchurch, Kent ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

published by Mr. W. F. Grimes, F.S.A. (*P.S.E.A.*, vi, pt. 4 (1931), p. 340).

*A torc-like ornament.*—The bronze here illustrated (pl. xxxix) came into the market without a history, and has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. C. Davies Sherborn. It is a rigid hoop of oblong section tapering towards the opening, but expanding on the returned ends, which are engraved each with a classical palmette. The back is plain, and the front engraved with a chevron pattern, the ground alternately dotted and plain with ring and dot stamped. A group of wavy lines separated the pattern from the plain ends, which are 2.3 in. apart, making its use as a collar improbable. Strung on the hoop, but clearly not made for it, are seven slender grooved rings from three of which still hang short chains ending in small bullae. These pendants, like the chevron pattern, are of Hallstatt type, e.g. von Sacken, pl. xvii, no. 6; Mecklenburg collection, *Treasures of Carniola*, pl. xv, no. 78; and *Mitt. Anth. Gesell. Wien*, xviii, pl. iii, p. 229 from Wallburg of St. Michael, near Adelsberg, Carniola; Déchelette, *Manuel*, ii, 882, fig. 372, no. 2. A good example of alternate plain and dotted spaces is the Hallstatt bucket in *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, pl. xxvii; and a chevron border is common on Hallstatt pottery.

A close parallel is published in *Monumenti Antichi*, vol. x, p. 302, fig. 42, and there are others from the same cemetery of Aufidena (Alfedena) in

the Samnite Hills. These Picene ornaments, for which 500 B.C. is a fair central date, suggest the torc, and the torc in Europe suggests the Celts, so that it is natural to suspect barbarian influence in this case. Our Fellow Dr. Randall-MacIver has a passage (*The Iron Age in Italy*, p. 148) that may explain the connexion. 'Only a trade system which had its centre at the head of the Gulf of Venice could explain the circumstance that in places as far apart as Lake Maggiore, Istria, Picenum and Bosnia there are torques, pendants and amulets all so similar that they must have been distributed by the same firm of agents. . . . It is rather tempting to suggest that the actual centre of production was Picenum itself, which must have needed some easily marketable commodity to give in exchange for the amber which was so much in demand.' In his view the entire trade of Picenum passed north up the Adriatic in coasting vessels, though from the sixth century B.C. the Picenes also turned their attention to the Greek colonies of Magna Graecia.

*Bronze Age sword from Lincolnshire.*—Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., communicates the following:—By a fortunate chance a sword of the Late Bronze Age, which was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on 27 May 1880 (*Proceedings*, viii, 368), and was afterwards lost to view, has come to light once more; and by the kind permission of the owner, Miss D. J. Alder, and through the good offices of our Fellow Mr. F. Coston Taylor, it is now illustrated and described.

The sword is said to have been found in a stream at Worlaby, a remote hamlet in the Wolds between Louth and Horncastle. The actual date of discovery is uncertain, but it appears to have been round about the year 1865. The sword was acquired from the finder by Miss Alder's father.

It is 20½ in. (52 cm.) long overall in its present slightly damaged state, and is 1·4 in. (3·6 cm.) wide in the broadest part of the blade. The hilt has been broken across of old and reduced to little more than one-half of its probable original length, but otherwise the weapon is in a very good state of preservation, the only other defect being that it is slightly bent. In the expanding edges of the hilt plate there are two semicircular slots for rivets, and immediately above these are two small holes going right through the plate and countersunk on each side. An elongated slot along the middle line of the hilt has been broken open by the damage already mentioned. An interesting feature of the blade is the presence of an area of high polish on the middle line of the sword just below the hilt and stretching downwards for nearly three inches, growing narrower as it goes.

The sword has a local importance in Lincolnshire for two reasons. In the first place it is nearly the only object belonging to the Late Bronze Age found well inside the Wold region. The distribution of material belonging to any phase of the Bronze Age in this area is almost entirely confined to the edges of the hills, though the valleys of the rivers Bain and Steeping encouraged a small amount of intrusion.

With the exception of two from the Witham below Lincoln and now in Lincoln Museum this is the only virtually intact bronze sword of the Bronze Age proper known to have been found in Lincolnshire.



Torc-like ornament. British Museum (<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>)

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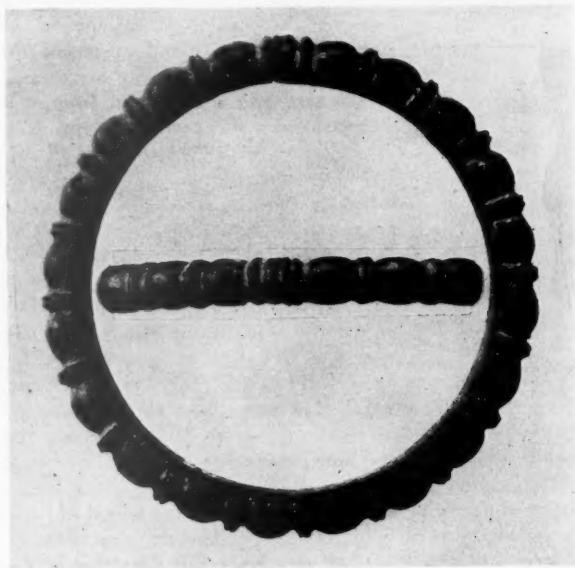
Broken pieces have occurred in hoards from Caythorpe and Flixborough. Stukeley states that several were found in the sea-dike bank between Fleet and Gedney in the Holland Fens,<sup>1</sup> but it is impossible to be sure whether this record refers to weapons of the Bronze Age. It may be said that from the standpoint of our growing knowledge of the probable state of



Bronze Age sword from Lincolnshire (1)

the Fens in the Bronze Age a find of bronze swords in a sea-dike is most unlikely.

*Scarborough and Hallstatt.*—An interesting sequel to the earliest Iron Age finds below the Roman signal-station on Castle Hill, Scarborough, is



Bronze armlet from Scarborough (1)

the discovery of a bronze armlet (see illustration) in the bank of a hedge only a quarter of a mile to the west. The site is on the north side of the street called Paradise, 166 yards south-west of the Keep; and the bronze, which has been presented to the British Museum, is clearly of Hallstatt type, no doubt imported from central Europe via the Rhine. It bears a

<sup>1</sup> Stukeley, *Itin. Curios.* i, 14; Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 285.

close similarity to one from the classic cemetery, also in the national collection and figured in *Archaeologia*, lxvii, pl. xxix, no 12. The outside diameter is 3 in., the inside 2.4 in., and the loose ends are closely fitted. The inner side is plain, the outer covered with a kind of bead-and-reel moulding which is found in process of degeneration or simplification at Hallstatt (e.g. B.M. *Early Iron Age Guide*, 2nd edn., fig. 33), the earlier having the bolder design and suggesting its derivation from a string of beads. No precise date for this foreign occupation of Castle Hill has been arrived at in *The History of Scarborough*, edited by Mr. Arthur Rowntree, which contains a later treatment of the finds by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler; but there is nothing to prevent the attribution of at least some of the pottery and the newly found bronze armlet to the sixth century B.C., the importation of a continental product being better evidence of date than scraps of locally made pottery in imitation of foreign wares.

*A cist in the Isles of Scilly.*—Mr. C. F. Tebbutt sends the following: The small island of Old Man in the Scilly Isles has a bay on the west



FIG. 1. Pottery rim

side. At the head of the bay the sea has broken right through the island in recent times, exposing a surface 3 ft. below the present height of the turf, and washing out from it sherds of coarse hand-made pottery (a rim fragment is shown in fig. 1) and humanly made flint flakes. On this level I noticed in June of this year (1933) a cist-like structure of stones enclosing a space 3 ft. 6 in. long by 2 ft. wide (pl. xi). The stones were unworked, but obviously chosen with a view to making the required oval shape. There appeared at first to be a gap at the SE. end of the cist, but actually it was complete, the tops of stones 1 and 2 (fig. 2)

being 7 in. below the tops of the others, and covered by sand.

On clearing away the sand that had accumulated inside, a layer of dark grey clay was found at an average depth of 10 in. below the tops of the enclosing stones. At the north end several thin slabs of stone lay in the cist.

The layer of grey clay was an inch thick and contained much charcoal, several larger pieces of carbonized wood, and all the objects found. Below it was a layer, an inch thick, of very black oily clay that was sterile of objects and lay directly on undisturbed yellow clay.

No traces of bone or other human remains were found, and I am inclined to regard it as an inhumation (if a burial at all), as it is unlikely that cremated bones would have entirely disappeared. Two bronze brooches were found (fig. 3), remains of another disintegrated bronze object, a scrap of iron, part of an iron ring, and a food deposit represented by a few limpet shells and fish bones (see diagram, fig. 2). The large amount of charcoal in the layer of grey clay had the appearance of a grave lining of brushwood or coarse matting. Specimens of the carbonized wood





A Cist in the Scilly Isles



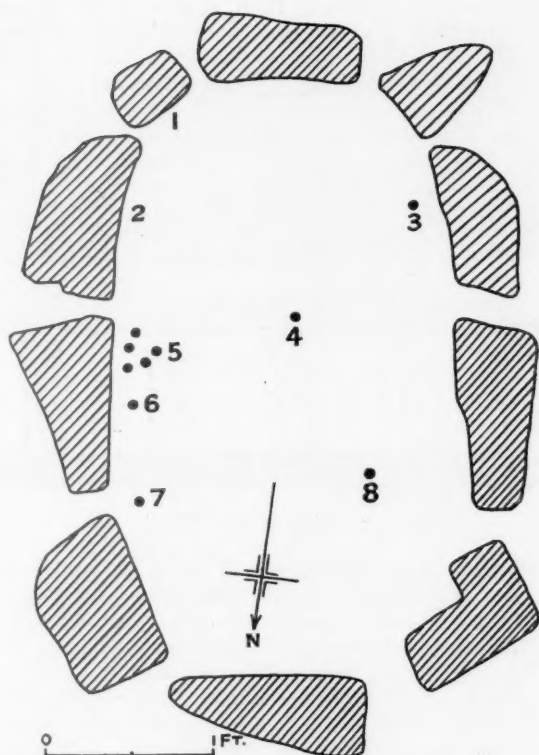


FIG. 2. Plan of cist. 1 and 2. Stones at lower level.  
 3. Scrap of iron. 4. Bronze brooch, fig. 3 *a*. 5. Food  
 deposit. 6. Bronze brooch, fig. 3 *b*. 7. Iron ring.  
 8. Scrap of bronze.



FIG. 3. Brooches

were kindly examined by Mr. E. H. B. Boulton of the Department of Forestry of Cambridge University, and were identified as Common Oak (*Q. robur*). Oak is not indigenous on the islands. All the metal objects were in a very bad state owing to contact with sea-water. The two fragments of brooches are difficult to parallel, but appear to be among the latest examples of the La Tène style, and probably date from the first century A.D. Permission to publish these finds was kindly given by Major Dorrien Smith of Tresco Abbey.

*Horse headband from Herefordshire.*—Mr. G. E. Chambers, F.S.A., sends the following:—The headband (pl. xli, 1) was found towards the

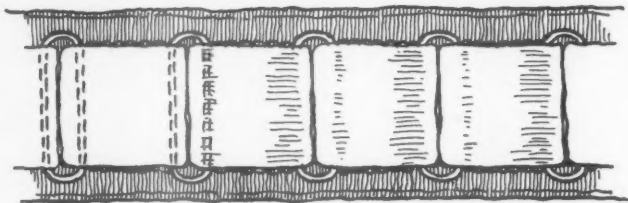


FIG. 1. Diagram of headband

latter end of 1933 among the roof timbers of an early fifteenth-century farm-house known as Chapel Farm, Wigmore, Herefordshire. The farm is situated in one of the more remote parts of the north-western corner of the county, in the heart of what is still known as the Deerfold, in medieval times the deer forest of the Mortimers of Wigmore Castle.

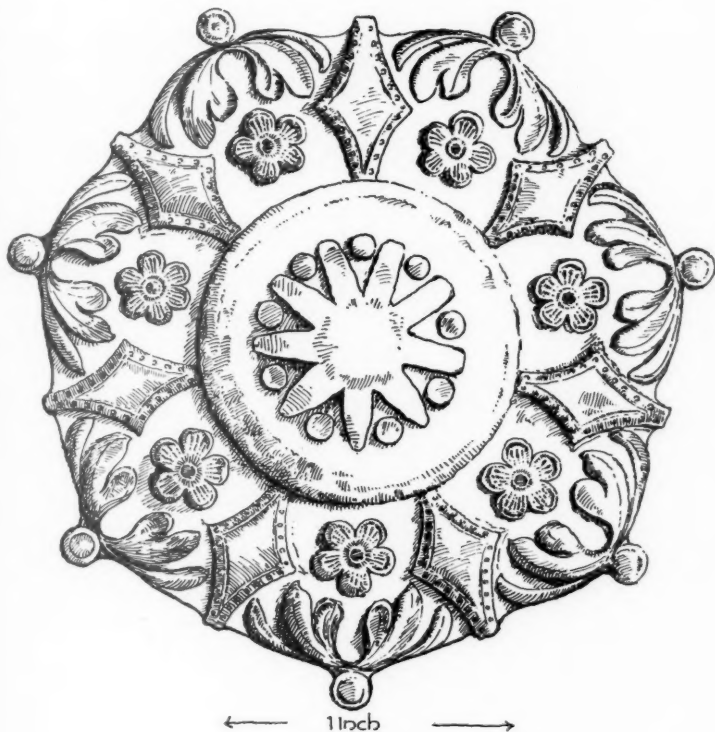
The headband (fig. 1) consists of a thick leather strap, 1 ft. 4 in. in length, and 1½ in. in width, and is doubled so as to form loops at each end. Sewn on to the strap are seventeen thin plates of latten, folded square with the ends welded together on the side next the strap. The sewing threads were passed vertically between the fold of the plates, and the plates then hammered flat. The plates are linked together by strong clips, also of latten, and sewn to the leather. At the ends of the strap, and fastened to the loops, are circular latten bosses, about 2½ in. in diameter (pl. xli, 2). These are now fixed to the strap by iron bands, representing later repair; the original fastenings, which have been almost entirely broken away, consisted of a thin metal band with the ends welded into the back of the boss.

The latter averages from ⅓ to ¼ in. thick, and the face is decorated in fairly high relief with representations of conventional flowers and foliage alternating with jewels, all radiating round a central star-shaped feature with pellets between each of its points.

The ornament bears a close resemblance to that used for minor decoration on effigies of the early half of the sixteenth century, and the band may reasonably be assigned to that date. In view, however, of the fact that so little ancient horse harness has survived it would be unwise to hazard more than a suggestion.



1. Horse headband from Herefordshire



2. Latten boss from headband

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*A thirteenth-century signet-ring.*—This and the two following notes are contributed by Dr. Philip Nelson, F.S.A.—Among the rarer signet-rings and seals of the thirteenth century which have come down to us, none is more attractive than those set with intaglios, which were very popular among leading ecclesiastics and others throughout that century.

Of the gems so employed the great majority are of Classical origin, those of contemporary workmanship being of the greatest rarity, and this being



Thirteenth-century intaglio ring (1)

the case, the addition of a further example to those already recorded should prove not unimportant.

The gold signet before us may be described thus:

In a box setting, having a thin tapering shank, is set a highly polished sard intaglio, depicting a male head, in profile, around which, engraved upon the gold bezel, is:

★ IOHANNES : EST : ROMAN CIVIS<sup>1</sup>

The gem, probably copied from a Classical original, would represent the first owner, John, who was almost certainly an important ecclesiastic and would doubtless obtain the gem from Italy, where the art of gem-engraving seems to have lingered on.

The gold mount is no doubt of English goldsmithing, though I have as yet been unable to obtain any information as to the place of discovery. It can, however, be compared with the rather larger specimen in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the so-called signet-ring of Matthew Paris, ob. 1259, which was found in a well in Hereford in 1824. Both have a six-pointed star before the legend, but the lettering is somewhat more delicate on the ring before us. On each intaglio the hair is treated in clumps of curls, but the sapphire, being very difficult to engrave, has resulted in a less pleasing portrait.

Very similar to the intaglio in John's ring was that in the fine gem-mounted seal-matrix of Robert de Ferrers, *circa* 1272, which gem was

<sup>1</sup> Luke i. 63.



also of contemporary execution. Impressions of the de Ferrers seal are in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum (Detached Seals, xliii, 77, 78.)

*A gold signet-ring.*—This example, which is *circa* 1500, bears upon the bezil a running hart, about which upon a scroll is:

o s ; m o u n d

Upon each shoulder of the ring is a Tau cross, T, and these would be so engraved in order to preserve the wearer from the effects of Ergotism. This dread disease, caused by eating rye-bread, infected with the fungus

*Claviceps purpurea*, and very prevalent throughout the Middle Ages, was first noted, *circa* 858, at Xanten in Germany.

This disease, characterized by dry-gangrene of the extremities and variously called St. Anthony's Fire, Ignis infernalis or Ignis sacer,



Gold signet ring ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

was in early times not infrequently mistaken for Erysipelas.

There is, in the collection of Dr. Joan Evans, a very similar gold ring, which has upon the bezil a sitting hart, about which is the owner's name

e d m u n d

*A fourteenth-century silver brooch.*—Among brooches of the fourteenth century, those bearing inscriptions in English are particularly rare. Of such but three examples have previously been described, and one is therefore fortunate in being able to bring to the notice of the Society yet another specimen, which, *circa* 1350, is as follows:



Silver brooch ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

Upon a thick, wide, flat ring of silver, having a diameter of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., is engraved upon the front, in florid Lombardic capitals, the following inscription, the letters of which would originally have been filled with black enamel:

\* I h a h o p e v a b e s t c

This passage, which is probably a translation from a Latin hymn,<sup>1</sup> omits the *h* of *hOP* and also the *R* of *EVAR*, the latter error being doubtless due to the illiteracy of the engraver, who was in consequence compelled to space out the last three letters of the inscription, in order to fill in the resultant gap.

The spelling *hOP* for *hOP* is a form which appears as late as 1375, since we read—'I have gret hop he sall be king'.<sup>2</sup>

The pin appears to be a replacement of the fifteenth century.

<sup>1</sup> Ihesus spes semper optima ?

<sup>2</sup> Barbour, *Bruce*, ii, 89.

## Reviews

*The Registrum Antiquissimum of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.* Edited by Canon C. W. FOSTER, F.S.A. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Vol. i. Pp. lxxi + 351. Vol. ii. Pp. xlvi + 403. The Lincoln Record Society. Vol. xxvii, 1931. Vol. xxviii, 1933.

Some thirty years ago Lincolnshire was an uncharted morass to the topographer who had no local knowledge. Our Fellow Canon Foster has altered all that. His devoted labour of many years, in which he has had the ready assistance of such trained scholars as Professor and Mrs. Stenton, has enabled the Lincoln Record Society to publish a series of volumes to which the student can turn with a reasonable hope of solving any problems that may arise in connexion with this important and difficult county. There can be no doubt as to its importance to medievalists, since the records of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries deal far more fully with the counties abutting on the north road and to the east of it than with the western half of the kingdom. If a consecutive series of entries in a plea roll were taken at random, it is probable that more than half would relate to Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.

The present edition of the *Registrum Antiquissimum* is a fitting coping-stone to the editor's life-work. It will be completed in six volumes and will comprise not only the contents of the register itself, but also the magnificent series of charters of the Cathedral body and of the City of Lincoln.

Although a glance at the useful index of counties will show that Lincolnshire entries have a great preponderance, especially in volume ii, it would be a mistake to infer that the interests of the Register are confined to that county. There is, for instance, a series of documents dealing with the prebend of Nassington in Northamptonshire, which is closely related to the history of Roald, son of Alan, a great Yorkshire magnate. Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire, was granted to the church of Lincoln by Henry I; at Banbury the bishop had a castle; and the series of early charters relating to these two places are of great importance. There are also documents in both volumes relating to the long struggle for independence of the princely abbey of St. Albans, which, like St. Augustine's abbey at Canterbury, was always ready to dispute its diocesan's claims.

The interest of these two volumes is well distributed. Whereas the contents of the first are undoubtedly of greater importance than those of the second, the latter has, as a compensation, much more matter that has not hitherto been printed. The Register of Choristers (pp. 137-91), for instance, gives a full account, over several centuries, of the maintenance of that important part of a cathedral establishment. On the other hand, the charters, whether they be forgeries or not, attributed to the reigns of William I and William II, and the series of concessions during the latter years of John's reign (pp. 129-44) are documents which command attention, even though they may have been printed before.

It is hard to believe that the learned editor has omitted any point of importance in his elaborate preface to the first volume; and his *apparatus criticus* is elaborate; now and again, as in vol. ii, pp. 60-1, the prolixity of the notes and their variety of type and symbol can only appeal to a very limited number of specialists; but, even if this be a fault, it is a fault on the right side.

With one exception the collotype illustrations are beyond all criticism. The acid test is the extent to which they make reference to the originals unnecessary; and in looking at them the reader has the impression that he is looking at the document itself. Special attention may be drawn to the notification by William I of the transference of the see from Dorchester to Lincoln, which Professor Stenton is inclined to accept as genuine (vol. i, p. 3), a charter of Henry II to Eynsham Abbey (p. 84), and the agreement between the bishop and St. Albans Abbey (vol. ii, p. 13) in which the regularity and closeness of the writing and the uniformity of the spacing are remarkable, and which resembles the early Caxton type in these respects rather than a normal manuscript of the middle of the twelfth century. The exception is the frontispiece to volume ii. It consists of a reproduction of drawings of four seals. Instead of being line drawings, they are heavily shaded. The result is that they fall between two stools and resemble neither the original seals nor drawings of them; and the one in the lower left-hand corner verges on the ludicrous.

The indexes are generally accurate; but both in the text and index of the first volume, Homer has nodded once or twice when he has left his beloved Danelaw; in Dorset, Bere Regis and Sherborne, and not Beer Regis and Sherburn, are the usual spellings of well-known places; and in Oxfordshire the town appears as Thame and its river as Tame. The indexes of subjects are full and clearly arranged; but it is doubtful whether it is worth while noting Abraham, Pagan (generally called Payn), Reimund, and Serlo as uncommon names.

A final word of praise is due to the *Hereford Times* for its share in the production of these memorable books. C. T. F.

*Winchester College—an Essay in Description and Appreciation.* By CHRISTOPHER HAWKES, 12½ × 10. Pp. 40 with 80 illustrations. London: *Country Life*, 1933. 10s. 6d.

As the author explains, this book has grown out of two articles which appeared in *Country Life*. It makes that journal's excellent photographs available in a more permanent form, and Mr. Hawkes's text supplies a compact and lucid account of the origins and development of the school, its customs, buildings, and possessions. It is therefore something more than a picture-book, but without any pretensions to being a full-dress history or a detailed guide. An 'appreciation' is often written for the benefit of friends already familiar with, and predisposed to, its subject, but this book can also serve as an admirable introduction for those who have never seen the buildings and meadows which he describes. One is glad to find that 'notions', which would only irritate the non-Wykehamist, have been sparingly used.

As one reads these pages one acquires a new respect for the skill and devotion of the men who steered the college safely through the Reformation and the Civil War. The author rightly emphasizes the work of Dr. Ridding, who enlarged and entirely reorganized it in the middle of the last century, and one is left with the impression that the conservatism of our more venerable institutions is often more apparent than real. It is apparent here in the Founder's fine Perpendicular buildings and in a few harmless customs, but the American visitor who horrified an enthusiastic guide by exclaiming 'Need it be so beastly?' probably did not realize how continually these medieval quarters have been adapted to new conditions and supplemented by others. The charge frequently levelled at the public schools, that they were founded for the poor, but have become the close preserves of the rich, can in fairness only be applied to the scholarships of the original foundation, which are now only a small nucleus within a large modern institution.

The descriptions of the architectural features of the school buildings are excellently illustrated by the plates, which are not only very clear but often happily convey the atmosphere of the place and its surroundings. The subjects have been carefully chosen and the camera very cleverly sited, especially in the views of cloisters and Fromond's fifteenth-century chantry within them. One's only criticism is an old complaint, namely that in some cases full advantage has not been taken of the size of the page, and that blocks are therefore surrounded with an unnecessarily ample margin of white paper. The recent publication by our Fellow Mr. Herbert Chitty of the bosses and sculptured heads on the earlier buildings has made it unnecessary to repeat them here, but space has rightly been found for the corbel which carries what is believed to be a portrait of the Founder. The author has gone farther afield and introduced a photograph of the superb panelling now at Hursley Park, which was once in Chapel, but was unwisely cast out in the nineteenth century in deference to the spirit of progress. Many, too, may become aware for the first time through these pages of the extent and quality of the College plate. The late Gothic election cup was too fragile to come to London, but two of its fellows were among the pieces chosen to represent English sixteenth-century goldsmiths' work in the Exhibition of British Art at Burlington House, where also was to be seen the school's late fifteenth-century tapestry of the Union of the Roses. The book, however, is not confined to antiquities. In describing the life of the school to-day mention is made of some of the modern buildings, of which the most recent is the War Memorial Cloister. The author makes one small error when he states that 'A' house moved to its present quarters in 1910. If one's memory is correct this took place in the winter of 1911-12.

J. G. M.

*The Romance of Treasure Trove.* By CHARLES R. BEARD (with an introduction and one chapter by RONALD A. COATES, F.S.A.). 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xvi + 372. London: Sampson Low, 1933. 10s. 6d.

This book deals with a subject that has long been in need of an historian, and we are fortunate in having Mr. Beard as author because his

painstaking inquiries and the extraordinary range of his reading and interests have furnished us with a collection of material that very few others could have assembled. Moreover, he has written with all the enthusiasm of one addressing himself to a congenial task, and the result is a book that is as entertaining as it is informative. It is not made quite clear, either by the author or by Mr. Coates, who contributes an introduction and a chapter on coin-hoards, what precisely the scope of the book is; but it is best described as a discursive account of the principal treasures found in Europe, with particular reference to those that are most likely to interest the English antiquary. Thus the treasures of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Peru find no place at all in Mr. Beard's work, though the Ark and the Temple treasure are admitted on account of their supposed European travels. Mr. Beard, of course, knew well enough that he would not have to go far afield to fill his pages, and his list is, in fact, of astonishing length and variety. In these islands we have, for example, the Mold 'peytrel', which the author thinks was worn by a man and not a horse, the coins found in Crookback's bed, King John's treasure—that did not contain, says Mr. Beard, either the Great or the Privy Regalia—the treasures from Coleraine and Cuerdale, from Traprain Law and Norrie's Law, and the Cheapside hoard of jewels, which is here regarded as the loot of a faithless apprentice rather than a jeweller's complete stock-in-trade. Abroad we have the Esquiline and Boscoreale treasures, the recent discovery in the House of Menandro, the Hildesheim and Petrossa treasures, Attila's table, the Visigothic crowns, and the Gourdon paten and chalice, which the author assigns to the Burgundians (rashly, one would imagine, in view of the distribution and style of the Gourdon-type cloisonné). To the stories of all these and many other important finds the author adds an account of the chief tomb-openings (Childeric I, St. Cuthbert, Edward the Confessor, Edward I, and the Kings of Sicily), the tale of St. Stephen's crown and of the Honours of Scotland, and as a background to the whole Mr. Beard gives us a learned account of treasure-hunting in the Middle Ages and during the Renaissance, of the early use of the divining rod, and of such remarkable episodes as Pepys's treasure-hunt in the Tower. He appends a chapter on frauds, in which he gives us for the first time the story of the Strangford Loch gold axes, and he ends by telling us of some treasures still to be found.

From Mr. Beard's pages we obtain a long and sorry catalogue of treasures now lost to us, including 'many thousands of pounds worth' from sites on the Roman wall, a golden chain found in Cornwall, a hoard of twelve gold torcs from Brittany, a gold hoard from Sussex, the greater part of the Clare find, a reliquary from Landguard Fort, two gold cups from Dilston, Leyland's golden gem-set helmet found near Grantham, the Kylloe gold hoard, and the astounding 'golden man' of Scotland, who provides the best story in the book, and one that was hitherto untold in print. It is in some measure a compensation that Mr. Beard has come forward to chronicle these finds. He does a service, for instance, in telling us for the first time of the hoard of plate found in the yard of the Cock and Tabard, and it must be counted as one of the book's chief

assets that it is so rich a storehouse of unrecorded information of this kind.

The arrangement of the material is not entirely satisfactory, and Mr. Beard would have done better to group most of his treasures according to their probable date of deposition. The Trehiddle treasure, for instance, has found its way into a chapter headed 'Prophetic Rhymes' and the vanished 'golden man' into the list of treasures yet to be found, while the opening of St. Cuthbert's grave is postponed for no apparent reason from 'Treasures of the Tomb' to 'Treasures of the Church'. One may remark, too, that it is a little hard on the charming 'Rouen' treasure in the Victoria and Albert Museum that it should be pilloried (though very kindly) under the heading 'Treasures that never were'. Mr. Beard's system of references is also irritatingly imperfect. We understand, of course, his desire to keep the text free from footnotes; but he need not have feared that so attractive a book would have been spoilt for the general reader by being properly and more intelligently annotated. No omission of important publications occurs, but one notes an occasional lack of documentation (e.g. p. 97) and the absence of a few useful references (e.g. the coloured illustration of Theodoric's 'cuirass' in *Archaeologia* xlv). With regard to the treasures themselves it is easy to point to a number of important discoveries here and on the Continent that Mr. Beard has not thought fit to mention, and even in the admirable historical section one misses occasional interesting details, for instance the runic records of treasure-seeking by Orcadians and Crusaders in Maes Howe, and the pillaging of Irish barrows by Olaf of Dublin; but the author may fairly object that he did not set out to give us a complete survey, and it would be absurd to pretend that faults of arrangement and selection detract from the general interest of his book. From start to finish it is closely packed with excellent tales and acute observations, and it is impossible to read it without marvelling at the author's far-reaching knowledge of his subject. There can be little doubt that the archaeological value of the book will steadily increase, for it is without a rival, and unlikely to have one for a very long time. For this last reason one regrets that Mr. Beard should have so conspicuously dated his text by his insistent use of the expression 'blown upon', which we hope is not likely to survive long in written English. It remains to add that the illustrations are excellent, and we are especially grateful to him for his own drawing of the little-known Bodmin casket.

T. D. KENDRICK.

*Les Sépultures chez les Prégermains et les Germains des âges de la pierre et du bronze.* By ÉMILE METZGER. 10 x 6½. Pp. x + 130. Paris: Librairie Émile Nourry, 1933.

Metzger at the time of his death in May 1932 had long been preparing the material for a study of the graves of the Pre-Germans and Germans. The present incomplete work covering the Stone and Bronze Ages was already written at that date, but the more interesting and detailed part dealing with the Iron Age was not sufficiently advanced for publication. The five chapters contain a survey of the principal types of burial



in the Nordic area from the Paleolithic down to the end of the Bronze Age. The features revealed by this survey are used to reconstruct the religious ideas of the peoples, parallels from the savage regions of modern times being freely used to illustrate the author's thesis. The main conclusion is that fear is the principal motive governing the attitude of the living to the dead. The dead person is merely absent, and his return, fraught with unpleasant consequences for his successor, must be prevented by acts of propitiation. On this theory cave-burial is explained as an abandonment of the house occupied by the dead man, who remains in possession of his own dwelling, while the megalithic tomb is an attempt by the survivors to propitiate the dead by providing a dwelling finer and more substantial than that occupied during life. In the same way the tumulus or covering of stones is erected as a barrier between the living and the dead, while cremation is a last resort, a panic-stricken attempt to destroy those whose return is especially feared. C. A. R. R.

*Nature in Design.* By JOAN EVANS. 10 x 6½. Pp. xvi + 117. London: Milford, 1933. 15s.

Dr. Evans's book re-awakens an old admiration for the comprehensive range of her knowledge, and at the same time is productive of a little bewilderment that she should reject so summarily the self-expressed objections to her theories, objections which would appear to have forced themselves to the surface out of the very catholicity of her learning.

Her main thesis is that nature in design, so far as it is inspired by plant or animal forms, has in the past been the product, not of rural, but of what she calls 'courtly' civilizations, meaning thereby the more highly sophisticated communities of towns, monastic establishments, and castles; such ornament betokening a hunger for nature on the part of cloistered and town-ridden humanity. It is the suggestion, which runs as a corollary through the pages, that naturalism is the inevitable outcome of, and can only exist in, this communized atmosphere that engenders speculations and hesitations. Despite the special pleading displayed, the general impression gained from the book is that wherever the artist had been encouraged to give rein to his fancy and the money to pay for it had been forthcoming, and further, that conditions were sufficiently settled for him to carry on his trade—then he produced naturalistic decoration. So that it would appear to be unnecessary to postulate an urban or courtly civilization as a *sine qua non* of naturalism.

Egyptian and Assyrian art are not mentioned. The former, essentially the product of an aristocratic civilization, only once betrayed an urge for naturalistic decoration which was sufficiently strong, and then but temporarily, to overcome priestly prejudice; and the unequalled studies of animal life produced by the Assyrians were certainly not the outcome of a poetic longing for nature on the part of town dwellers.

However, the book confines itself in the main to certain of the 'Mediterranean' countries. In its approach to the period of classic Greek art, essentially the age of the city state, the argument appears to be treading delicately over rather thin ice, relying as it does for its main sup-



port on animal forms on gems and coins, with figured vases providing a ladder in case of disaster. It is doubtful if the Greek of this age was to any extent interested in nature *per se*, except in so far as it could be equated with or in some way accentuate the human element. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the naturalistic forms on the majority of Greek vases are but convenient means of overcoming the *horror vacui* of their designers, and such oddments, as a rule, bear little or no relation to the main subject. In any case they are probably survivals of an archaic age prior to that of the highly developed city state. The appearance within a few years of highly conventionalized natural forms at a time when the city state civilization was coming to its fullest development is one of the curiosities of Greek art. Dr. Evans, of course, recognizes this, with the result that, almost in spite of herself, her comments on that art tend to show that the Greek became less and less interested in purely natural forms as his essentially urban culture progressed and ripened.

The Dark Ages are dismissed rather summarily—naturalism is said to have disappeared because of the destruction of the city basis of society—a general conclusion which ignores the repressing influence of the Church, and also the fact that the tide, not only of naturalistic art, but art of all kinds, was then at its lowest ebb. In any case much of the ornament of the Merovingian and Carolingian eras in France was almost certainly of perishable stucco, so that we have insufficient evidence to justify such a sweeping statement as that by the eighth century naturalism in France was dead. The subsequent abrupt reappearance of an advanced form of naturalism in stone sculpture is more likely to be attributable to the continuance of the tradition through stucco than, as is suggested, to the susceptibility of the Benedictine 'religious' to the beauties of nature.

The medieval sculptor, again, was not on the whole a town dweller, but moved about wherever he could find work, and it must be a moot point how far his monkish employers influenced and regulated his choice of subject. It is difficult to conceive how an artist, if he were given this choice, could do other than turn to nature for at least part of his inspiration. The extent also to which he was controlled by the material in which he worked is a factor which must be taken into consideration.

Some portions of the book are made difficult for discussion in that insufficient distinction is drawn between true naturalism and conventional and stylized natural forms—the difference, for example, between the Cluny capital (fig. 47) and the stylized foliage of the capitals at Moztat (fig. 50). Indeed, the non-existence of the true naturalism as displayed at Cluny over a subsequent period of two centuries is yet another of the obscurities of the history of art. It would seem that the faculty for rendering natural plant or animal forms is either the outcome of a primitive or a very advanced age. All that we have in the intervening stages is more or less conventionalized.

To turn from general reflections to matters of detail, there are occasional statements, as of fact, which give rise to some doubt. Chapter II ends with the sudden startling statement that the history of naturalism in the early and medieval Church 'proves that' St. Francis got his love of 'our

Sister the Earth' from France. It is difficult again to agree that the detail as illustrated (fig. 77) of Ghiberti's door, with its ribanded flowers, is purely medieval in style; while the assertions that foreign influence under Mary Tudor checked the naturalistic style, and that the plaster-work at Speke Hall is of French design, would seem to be matters more of opinion than of fact, and call for some sort of proof. We would also question the use of the word cyma, on page 28, for what is properly speaking the upper torus. There is a confusion of dating in figs. 28 and 29—the Didymaeon Temple can hardly be so recent as late third century B.C.; and the Sarcophagus of Alexander, or, as is suggested, one of his generals, must at any rate have been later than the date given.

Some printer's errors have crept in: the date 1750 on p. xvi should be 1570; fig. 5 on p. 11 should be fig. 4; and fig. 38 on p. 28 should be fig. 28.

G. E. CHAMBERS.

*Byzantine Architecture and Decoration.* By J. ARNOTT HAMILTON, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. 9 × 6; pp. viii + 172. London: Batsford. 1933. 18s. *Ancient Synagogues in Palestine and Greece*, The Schweich Lectures of the British Academy, 1930. By E. L. SUKENIK. 9½ × 6; pp. xvi + 90. London: Milford, 1934. 7s. 6d.

Dr. Arnott Hamilton's book is based on a thesis on Byzantine Architecture which he composed for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; but that thesis has been rewritten for the benefit of general readers, and has been expanded so as to include an account of Byzantine mural decoration. As a result, the treatment of the subject has enabled the book to fit into Messrs. Batsford's 'Historical Architectural Library', and it is hardly necessary to say that the numerous and admirably chosen illustrations are of the high standard which we have learned to associate with this firm.

Dr. Hamilton's essay, which has for its foundation not only a thorough acquaintance with recent research, but also a first-hand knowledge of many of the most important buildings, deals first with the constructional form of the Byzantine church and then, region by region, with the individual monuments, beginning with the earlier churches in Constantinople and Salonika, and passing thence to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Georgia. After a chapter on Palestine, Syria, and Egypt, Dr. Hamilton returns to Constantinople to discuss the later churches. The chapter on Byzantine churches in Greece is of great interest, as are the chapters on Byzantine influence in the Slav lands and Roumania, and in the West (Sicily, Southern Italy, Sardinia, Venice, France).

The vexed question, *Orient oder Rom?* comes up, of course, for discussion, and it is easy to see that with all his cautious setting out of rival arguments, the author inclines to the 'eastern' theory. This is certainly the direction in which the tide seems to be definitely setting; and we are being urged inevitably to the vision of the Hellenistic-Oriental civilization, in which Egypt was a partner, imposing itself upon the West and becoming the main factor in the transformation of the ancient into the medieval world. In one aspect of this change we see the Roman Imperial archi-

ecture as the creation of the Hellenistic east, the final achievement of the latter being the Byzantine style, which bequeathed a momentous legacy to the medieval West.

Mr. E. L. Sukenik's Schweich Lectures on Ancient Synagogues in Palestine and Greece come into this same picture; for the problem arises of the influence of the Hellenistic-Oriental art of the Synagogue on the art of the early Church. This question is suggested by the Old Testament scenes depicted in mosaic, or, as at Dura Europos, in fresco, in the Synagogues. But behind both Jewish and Christian art lies the Hellenistic-Oriental pagan art, out of which the art of the Christian centuries issued. Mr. Sukenik's book is an excellent and scholarly summary of the present state of our knowledge of the architecture of the Jewish synagogues in Palestine and Greece. The illustrations are very good. F. J. E. R.

*Costume*: London Museum Catalogues, No. 5.  $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ; pp. 212. London: Lancaster House, Saint James's, S.W. 1, 1934. Paper covers 2s. net; bound 2s. 6d. net.

The publications issued by the London Museum during the present Keeper's tenure of office have been characterized by a lack of sequence. I hope it will not be discourteous to characterize the choice as being, to the outside observer, almost whimsical, the product of pure chance. I picture the Keeper, years ago, going the rounds of his new domain; he catches sight of a Viking axe-head, inlaid enchantingly and dragonsquely with silver. Result—the first of the series: *London and the Vikings* (1927). But who minds the inconsequence! Certainly not your reviewer, since the London Museum treasures are in each successive guide recorded with such accurate scholarship, and since the series individually and collectively marks a definite advance in the technique of Museum catalogue production in this (or any) country.

Were we asked to state wherein the improvement lies, we should reply briefly that a vivid humanism informs the London Museum publications; this contrasts strongly with the impersonal objectivity normal to contemporary efforts in the same field—efforts in other respects not inferior. A London Museum catalogue is entertaining as well as instructive.

Now that museums have become an accepted element of the apparatus of education, the provision of these most readable volumes is doubly welcome. The latest of them, *Costume*, by Miss Thalassa Cruso, represents a happy choice of subject, now that the tradition to which I have referred has become so firmly established as to be second nature to the staff, for such a theme deserves a literary touch as light as the fabrics dealt with.

The Keeper's Introduction sets the tone: science and philosophy are, he says, locked up in the wardrobe. Hear him on that strange phenomenon, the bustle:—‘still following the natural laws of the degeneration of non-functional survivals, this rearward accumulation of the overskirt had become a mere meaningless excrescence. . . . In the terminology of science, the bustle is thus a vestigial crinoline.’ But the Keeper does not intend to be tied to a purely scientific interpretation:—‘Costume is interesting because

it is evolved from other types of costume, in response to environment or to the ordinary evolutionary processes of the mind; but costume is interesting also because it is splendid, ridiculous, useful, pompous, dignified, sombre, gay, fantastic—because, in short, it is human.' Here, then, we have both the science and the philosophy; and Miss Cruso, fitting her high capacity to so admirable a mode of treatment, discourses on the clothes of men and women from the accession of Elizabeth to the present day. Particularly commendable is her use of illustrative literary records, and contemporary comments on fashions. Every phase is lucidly analysed, and illustrated by examples in the Museum collection, a collection which is remarkably complete for the later periods. In addition to the fifty-seven photographic plates of actual costumes or accessories, there are ten composite line-drawings illustrating outstanding phases in the evolution of costume. Many of the photographs reflect the hidden side of the costume in a mirror—an admirable technique. A catalogue of seventy-five pages closes the volume. An indispensable guide, its cost is negligible.

Has any one attempted to gauge the value of the service which the large museums are doing by providing handbooks of first-class quality on a wide variety of subjects at a price within the reach of the poorest scholar? The use of such as standard text-books in the field of secondary and higher education is certainly growing rapidly.

Finally, a small grumble: why is the title not printed on the spine of the book?

C. F.

*Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. United States of America, Fascicule 4. The Robinson Collection, Baltimore, Maryland. Fascicule 1.* By DAVID MOORE ROBINSON. 13 × 10. Pp. 57, 48 plates. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Paris: E. Champion, 1934.

This great undertaking continues to make steady progress. The British Museum, it is true, after producing seven fascicules in rapid succession, is resting on its oars; but that wonderful veteran, M. Pottier, whose archaeological career covers sixty years, has recently produced the eighth fascicule of the Louvre vases, and the Bibliography of the April number of *The Antiquaries Journal* includes others recently produced by Italy (Florence, Bologna, and Rhodes), Poland, Yugoslavia, and the United States (Michigan University), as well as the one under review. This is an astonishing record for one year's output.

Dr. Robinson's collection is the result of thirty-three years' work, and has been made with the view to forming a completely representative series of Greek vases of all periods. This fascicule includes all the earlier vases, down to the beginning of the red-figure style, and does not therefore include the most notable in the collection; but at the same time it is a volume full of interest, the more so as the majority of the vases are hitherto unpublished. Perhaps for this reason the author has planned his descriptions more in the detailed form of a *catalogue raisonné* than has been usual in most fascicules, and in some other respects he has departed from the lines laid down by the originator of the undertaking.

But regarding this volume as an independent effort, he has perhaps been justified.

Beginning with the prehistoric pottery of Asia Minor, Cyprus, and Thessaly, examples are then given of most of the early Hellenic fabrics: Helladic and Mycenaean, Geometric and Corinthian, occupying sixteen plates. These are followed by a remarkable example of the Chalcidian style with Perseus and the Gorgons (pl. xvii), and so we come to the developed Attic black-figure ware, to which are devoted twenty plates. In this section the finest example is an amphora with Herakles fighting the Amazons (pls. xxv-xxvii), and there is also a good specimen of an amphora by Nikosthenes, of the usual 'metallic' type. The most interesting, however, are the four Panathenaic amphorae given (with some fragmentary pieces) in plates xxxi-xxxiii. As Dr. Robinson shows, their special interest is that they belong to a period not hitherto represented in this class, viz. 450-400 B.C. The importance of this group has led him to indulge in a somewhat lengthier disquisition than the scheme of the *Corpus* would seem to justify, but there is some excuse for it.

The plates seem to us of remarkable excellence, fully worthy to be compared with some of the best of those produced by other countries, and the photographic problems which always arise in the case of highly-varnished Greek vases appear to have been surmounted with much success. A problem of a different kind, which seems likely to assume formidable proportions as the undertaking advances, is that of reference to other fascicules. Such a reference as '*C.V.A. Villa Giulia*, fasc. 3, iii He, pl. 25, no. 10 (Inv. 7847)' is simply bewildering. Seeing that every country has a running number to the plates for all its publications, it would surely suffice to refer to 'Great Britain 180, 2' or 'Italy 240, 1a', as the case might be, or if that is not enough, the name of the collection might be added, or the catalogue-number of the vase, if any. The American eagle on the cover and title-page hardly seems worthy of the great nation which it typifies, but on the whole the printing is as good as anything the United States have produced in that line. H. B. W.

*Celtic Earthworks of Salisbury Plain, based on air-photographs.* Map of Old Sarum District. Scale 1 : 25,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey. 1934. 1s. 6d. to 4s., according to mounting.

In the words of the Foreword, 'this map is intended to show the Celtic fields and linear earthworks on part of Salisbury Plain, so far as they can now be restored on the plan. It is the first of a series of six, designed to cover the Plain; and it is hoped that it may be possible to publish the remainder at fairly frequent intervals.' The archaeological features have been obtained partly from existing Ordnance maps, but they are widely supplemented by information obtained from air-photographs. The results are wholly admirable. The scale—roughly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. to the mile—is small enough to enable a fairly large area to be covered, viz. rather more than ten by six miles, and large enough to show clearly not only all the detail of the 6 in. maps, but the individual fields of the Celtic field-system. These are clearly shown in red, revealing their relation to the amazing series of

linear earthworks, be they boundary ditches or roads or both, that traverse the Plain in all directions.

The use of the term 'Celtic' is noteworthy; despite objections it is the only term that at all meets the case or covers the ground. A useful feature is the close setting of the contour lines which are at intervals of five metres; but herein lies our only criticism: for what possible reason are the contours shown in metres at all, instead of in feet? This strikes us as purely vexatious, requiring translation into feet whenever a reading is made. *Cui bono?*

The Ordnance Survey is to be congratulated on this bold venture in archaeological mapping. E. CECIL CURWEN.

*Wakefield in the Seventeenth Century: a social history of the Town and Neighbourhood from 1550-1710.* By S. H. WATERS, M.A. 8½ × 5½. Pp. xv + 163. Wakefield: Sanderson and Clayton, 1933. 5s.

The manor of Wakefield covers a large area in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and details drawn up in 1577 showed that it contained no less than 118 towns and villages. The form of its administration in early times can be deduced from the published court-rolls which date back to the thirteenth century; but several points of interest still require a detailed investigation. Mr. Waters, while pointing out that the extent to which the Borough Court—which certainly existed before 1307—was independent of the Manor Court cannot be ascertained, suggests that the activities of the former had practically ceased by the early part of the seventeenth century and became absorbed in the manorial Court Leet. He draws a distinction, which no doubt had existed for several centuries, between the steward of the manor and the chief steward of the lord—offices which have often been confused.

The field of local administration is usefully divided between such subjects as the Maintenance of the Peace, Poor Relief, Highways, Religion, Rates, and Industry. The materials used are mainly the West Riding Quarter Sessions Records, the Court Leet Records, and a manorial Customs Book compiled shortly after 1700; but the author has gone farther afield as the detailed bibliography and several of the footnotes show. Among printed sources good use is made of a pamphlet published in 1597 by Henry Arth, a Wakefield man, in which he described the state of the poor generally, with particular reference to his own town. It may be noted that to the list of printed sources two further volumes of the Wakefield Manor Court Rolls covering the period 1313 to 1317 should be added.

As a result of his detailed research Mr. Waters has made a welcome contribution to the elucidation of the form of government and social conditions during an important period of the history of the town and manor. If the story does not confirm the propriety of the title 'Merrie Wakefield', bestowed in earlier times, Mr. Waters will incur no such danger as was feared by a seventeenth-century writer who made this comment: 'What peculiar cause of mirth this town hath above others I do not know, and dare not too curiously enquire, lest I should turn their



mirth among themselves into anger against me.' But if the age was not conspicuous for merriment it is satisfactory to read of the imposing list of benefactions made to the Grammar School which was founded in 1591; and a school which produced such men as John Radcliffe, a name familiar to-day in Oxford, Richard Bentley, and Archbishop Potter, enjoyed a deservedly high reputation.

CHARLES CLAY.



## Periodical Literature

*Antiquity*, March 1934, contains:—History in the open air, by H. J. Randall; Aspects of the neolithic and chalcolithic periods in Western Europe, by Jacquetta Hawkes; Notes on the origins of Hiberno-Saxon art, by A. W. Clapham; A Scandinavian cremation ceremony, translated from the Arabic by Charis Waddy, with a note by H. L. Lorimer; The mountain of 'Uweinat, by W. B. K. Shaw; The Nine Huntings, by I. C. Peate; Sidonius and his times, by O. G. S. Crawford; The 'aquatile beast' of Ness; Cyprus Museum excavations; Race and culture; The hanging bowl in Irish literature; Ancient glass; Early man in East Africa; Persepolis; The anonymous life of St. Cuthbert.

*Archaeologia*, vol. 83, contains:—A picture-book of the life of St. Anthony the abbot, executed for the monastery of Saint-Antoine de Viennois in 1426, by Miss Rose Graham; An examination of two Anglo-Saxon manuscripts of the Winchester School: the missal of Robert of Jumièges and the benedictional of St. Æthelwold, by J. B. L. Tolhurst; The roof bosses in the transepts of Norwich cathedral church, by C. J. P. Cave; The Northfleet 50-foot submergence later than the Coombe Rock of post-Early Mousterian times, by J. P. T. Burchell; Kidwelly castle, Carmarthenshire; including a survey of the polychrome pottery found there and elsewhere in Britain, by Cyril Fox, C. A. R. Radford, and G. C. Dunning; The abbot's house at Battle, by Sir Harold Brakspear; A grant of Arms of the year 1510, by Prebendary W. G. Clark-Maxwell; Some further aspects of the iconography of St. Thomas of Canterbury, by T. Borenus; The bronze spear-head in Great Britain and Ireland, by E. E. Evans; The round castles of Cornwall, by S. Toy; Recent discoveries in the nave of Westminster abbey, by L. E. Tanner and A. W. Clapham; An excavation by H.M. Office of Works at Chysauster, Cornwall, 1931, by H. O'Neill Hencken; Notes on the armour worn in Spain from the tenth to the fifteenth century, by J. G. Mann; The London Customs House during the Middle Ages, by Miss Mabel Mills; The church of Asinou, Cyprus, and its frescoes, by the Bishop of Gibraltar, Major V. Seymer, W. H. Buckler, and Mrs. W. H. Buckler.

*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. 90, part 1, contains:—The battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1547, by Sir Charles Oman; A further note on the battle of Pinkie, by Col. C. de W. Crookshank; Wigmore Abbey, by Sir Harold Brakspear; The classification of a microlithic culture: the Tardenoisian of Horsham, by J. G. D. Clark; The palace of the archbishops of Canterbury at Charing, Kent, by P. K. Kipps; Fonts with representations of the Seven Sacraments: supplement, by A. C. Fryer; The present state of archaeology in Lincolnshire, i, by C. W. Phillips.

*Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research*, no. 48, includes:—Notes on the history of the Royal Small Arms factory, Enfield Lock, by Lord Cottesloe; When promotion was slower still: the Commission of Enquiry in 1838, by Capt. W. Miles; The era of Army Purchase, by Brig.-Gen. H. Biddulph; The North Lancashire Regiment, by J. M.

Bulloch; Wellington's staff at Waterloo, by Sir J. E. Edmonds; Primitive ballistics, 1586-1610, by Vicente Montojo.

No. 49 contains:—A subaltern in the Peninsular War, by A. S. White; Arms and crests of the colonels of regiments in the year 1746, by Rev. P. Sumner; Army agency, by J. D. Turner; Moodkee and Ferozeshah, 1845, by G. Reeves-Brown; General Lake's orders, 1804, by Col. E. B. Maunath; Extracts from an order book of the 10th Light Dragoons, 1784 to 1788, by Rev. P. Sumner; Red breeches as a mark of an officer; The six old corps; The Royal Scots Greys; Blowing from guns.

*Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, vol. 41, no. 8, includes:—New discoveries at Pompeii, by R. C. Carrington.

Vol. 41, no. 9 includes:—The planning of London, past and present, by W. R. Davidge.

*Proceedings of the British Academy*, 1932, includes:—The renaissance of architecture and stone-carving in southern France in the tenth and eleventh centuries, by A. W. Clapham; Some problems of medieval historiography by G. G. Coulton; Seals of ancient Indian style found at Ur, by C. J. Gadd; The date of the Roman denarius and other landmarks in early Roman coinage, by H. Mattingly and E. S. G. Robinson.

*British Museum Quarterly*, vol. 8, no. 3, includes:—The Codex Sinaiticus; Seals of Evesham Abbey; The Whalley Chartulary; The Coventry Mysteries; Two head-rests and other Egyptian antiquities; A Cycladic idol; Geometric bronzes from Potidea; A new Corinthian Aryballos; An archaic Greek gem: The Elgin Athena; A Han pottery group; A T'ang bronze mirror; Italian medals from the Whitcombe Green collection.

*The Burlington Magazine*, February 1934, includes:—The Exhibition of British Art: Medieval painting, by E. W. Tristram; Tapestries and embroideries, by A. F. Kendrick; Illuminated manuscripts, by J. G. Noppen; Silversmiths' work, by W. W. Watts.

March 1934 includes:—Rare woodcuts in the Ashmolean Museum, by Campbell Dodgson; A twelfth century English ivory, by Miss M. H. Longhurst; Silver boxes for the official seals of Oxford, by E. A. Jones.

April 1934 includes:—A Chinese silver vessel, by W. P. Yetts; The Castle Howard portrait of Henry VIII; Shah Jahan's drinking vessel, by J. V. S. Wilkinson.

*The Connoisseur*, February 1934, includes:—British art at Burlington House, ii, sculpture, furniture and objects of art, by J. G. Mann; Charles II couches, chairs and stools, by R. W. Symonds; Smaller Hepplewhite furniture, by E. Wenham; Some early pewter candlesticks, by H. H. Cotterell.

March 1934 includes:—A herald's mourning hood, by F. H. Cripps-Day; The pottery of Milan and Lodi, by Countess Terni de Gregory; Early Massachusetts silversmiths, by E. Wenham; Cane chairs of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, by R. W. Symonds.

April 1934 includes:—Turkey work, beech and japanned chairs, by R. W. Symonds; Pomanders, by E. Wenham; A crossbow of the good king René, by J. G. Mann; Woven fabrics of Umbria, by Prof. M.

Rocchi; The De Pass pottery in the Fitzwilliam Museum, by B. Rackham; Heraldic glass in the City of London, by F. S. Eden.

*Ancient Egypt and the East*, 1933, parts 3 and 4, contains:—Egyptian shipping, by Sir Flinders Petrie; The bismar in ancient India, by Col. N. T. Belaiew; Pathology and Art at El Amarna, by E. M. Guest; An ivory in the Petrie collection, by E. S. Thomas; The mat weaver from the tomb of Khety, by Mrs. Crowfoot; Ancient Egyptian ship design: based on a critical analysis of the XIIth dynasty barge, by C. D. J. Bell; Primitive astronomy, by Sir Flinders Petrie; A note on an alleged resemblance between deformed skulls of the Caucasus region and the heads of El Amarna, by E. M. Guest.

*The Geographical Journal*, vol. 83, no. 2, includes:—Archaeological reconnaissances in Southern Persia, by Sir Aurel Stein.

Vol. 83, no. 4, includes:—In search of Zerzura, by Lieut. O. Wingate; Saxton's survey of Northern England, by G. Manley.

*Geography*, March 1934, includes a paper on Town plans of East Anglia, by R. E. Dickinson.

*The English Historical Review*, April 1934, contains:—The Constitution 'Execrabilis' of Alexander IV, by G. Barraclough; John de Pouilli and Peter de la Palu, by J. G. Sikes; Lord Shelburne and the Proclamation of 1763, by R. A. Humphreys; Stratford de Redcliffe and the origins of the Crimean war, by Prof. H. Temperley; The Lamport fragment of Eccleston and its connexions, by A. G. Little; Monastic demesnes and the Statute of Mortmain, by T. A. M. Bishop; The liability of lords for payment of wages of knights of the shire, by S. B. Chrimes; Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, 1782–1855, by E. Jones-Parry.

*Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, February 1934, includes:—Parliamentary documents from formularies, by H. G. Richardson and G. O. Sayles; A note on Henry VIII's divorce project of 1514, by Betty Behrens.

*History*, March 1934, includes:—The historic present, by Prof. Gilbert Murray; Pope Boniface VIII, by Prof. Powicke; Historic revision: Wellington and Louis Philippe, 1830, by A. C. F. Beales.

*The Library*, new series, vol. 14, no. 4, contains:—A formulary of collation, by W. W. Greg; John Martin, 1789–1854, illustrator and pamphleteer, by T. Balston; John Palsgrave's translation of *Acolastus*, by P. L. Carver; *The Massacre at Paris* leaf, by J. Q. Adams; Milton, N.L.L., and Sir Tho. Urquhart, by H. C. H. Candy; English circulating libraries, 1725–50, by A. D. McKillop.

*Man*, February 1934, includes:—Occurrence of 'cleavers' of lower palaeolithic type in Northern Nigeria, by H. Balfour; A Cypro-Mycenaean inscription from Enkomi near Salamis in Cyprus, by Prof. J. L. Myres and Sir Arthur Evans.

March 1934, includes:—A case of Bronze Age cephalotaphy on Eastern Down in Wiltshire, by J. F. S. Hine with reports by A. S. Kennard and M. L. Tildesley.

April 1934, includes:—The centenary of the birth of Lord Avebury, by Sir Arthur Keith; The age of the Pennine peats, by H. Godwin and

J. G. D. Clark; Notes on early Frontier terra-cottas, by Major W. H. Gordon.

*The Mariner's Mirror*, vol. 20, no. 2, includes:—Surviving types of coastal craft of the British Isles, by F. G. G. Carr; The Bursledon ship, by R. C. Anderson; Portuguese *Roteiros*, 1500–1700, by Lieut. C. R. Boxer; In defence of Rear Admiral Man, by Commander A. M. Sheffield; The Cobles, by E. Dade; The story of the semaphore, iii, semaphore machines, by Commander H. P. Mead; The oarage of Greek ships; An early median rudder and sprit sail; French naval uniform; The French Toulon fleet in 1803; Graffiti in Upper Deal church; Naval models in Edinburgh castle.

*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 5th ser., vol. 8, Part 9, contains:—Grants and confirmations of arms and crests: Society of Antiquaries MSS.; Browne of Mundsley and Fulmodeston; Some Herefordshire pedigrees; Pedigree of Gilbert of Cotton, co. Staffs; Grant of arms of Thomas Gilbert of Cotton, 1759; Some pedigrees and coats of arms from the Visitations of London, 1664 and 1687; Funeral certificates: Hanmer, Lloyd, Snead; Monumental inscriptions, St. Mary's, Wimbledon.

*Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society*, 1931–2, includes:—A bowl in Stockholm, by G. Eumorfopoulos; Chinese porcelain jar in the Treasury of San Marco, Venice, by O. C. Raphael; The connexion between the pottery of Miletus and the Florentine maiolica of the fifteenth century, by F. Sarre; A Hsüan-tê ink-palette, by Sir Percival David; The Shōsō-in pottery, by Sir Percival David.

*Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund*, April 1934, contains:—The confines of Israel and Judah, by Prof. S. A. Cook; An expedition to Balu'ah, by J. W. Crowfoot: Excavations at the Wady Al-Mughara, 1932–3, by D. A. E. Garrod; Another Sumerian seal impression from Megiddo, by R. M. Engberg and G. M. Shipton; The Beth-Shemesh tablet and the origins of Ras Shamra culture, by T. H. Gaster; An Israelite seal from Tell Duweir, by Prof. S. H. Hooke.

*Saga-Book of the Viking Society*, vol. ii, part 1, includes:—Early maps of Scandinavia and Iceland, by E. Lynam; On the relations between Scandinavians and Frisians in early times, by Prof. E. Wadstein; Aki Qrlungatrausti, by Prof. K. Malone; Early northern nicknames and surnames, by A. H. Smith; Maps illustrating the Viking invasions of England, by T. D. Kendrick; St. Canute and St. Olaf in the church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, by the late H. Kjaer; A gaming-board of the Viking period found in Ireland.

*Archaeologia Cantiana*, vol. 45, contains:—The sculptured ornament of the south doorway of Barfreton church, by Rev. A. H. Collins; Milton Wills (next Sittingbourne), ii, by A. Hussey; Stained glass windows at Stowting, by N. E. Toke; The rebuilding of the south-west tower of Canterbury cathedral in the fifteenth century, by Rev. C. E. Woodruff; Two sixteenth-century maps of Kent, with further notes on early road-books, by E. G. Box; The list of Saxon churches in the Domesday monachorum, and White Book of St. Augustine, by G. Ward; Two brasses in Mersham church, by R. Griffin; Queningate and the walls of

Durovernum, by Canon G. M. Livett; Ightham Mote: notes, by A. Vallance; The promontory fort on Keston Common, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; The river Limen at Ruckinge, by G. Ward; The Saxon charters of Burmarsh, by G. Ward; Oldbury Hill, Ightham, by Sir E. Harrison; Excavation in Rose Wood, Ightham, by N. Cook and R. F. Jessup; Ford manor, by B. J. Bennett; Early Bronze Age beakers, by R. F. Jessup; Bronze Age antiquities from the Lower Medway, by R. F. Jessup; A Roman cemetery at West Wickham, by N. Cook and M. J. McCarthy; The tau-cross capitals in the undercroft of Canterbury cathedral, by J. M. C. and M. M. Crum; Hales Place at Hackington and its predecessors, by Surgeon-Capt. K. H. Jones; The Hawkins monument by Epiphanius Evesham at Boughton-under-Blean, by Surgeon-Capt. K. H. Jones; Notes on the restoration of Royal Arms in Kent, by V. J. B. Torr; The royal heraldry of Sandwich, by V. J. B. Torr; The arms of James II at West Malling, by V. J. B. Torr; A time-scale for archaeologists, by Eng.-Capt. J. B. Hewitt; The evolution of Romney Marsh, by C. J. Gilbert; A Turner drawing of St. Mary's church, Dover; A note on the Hythe crania and the derivation of 'Minnis'; Swiss glass in Patribourne church; A camp in Long Beach Woods; A flint implement of rostro-carinate type from Brasted; Early Iron Age pottery from Chiddington; Anglo-Saxon remains found at Ramsgate; Brass of John Eves at Murston; A Bronze Age [flint] implement from Romney Marsh.

*Associated Architectural Societies Reports*, vol. 41, part 1, contains:—Roman coins made in Lincolnshire, by A. Smith; A possible relic of the Eighth Legion in Britain, by F. Oswald; Danish and Norman Lincoln, by J. W. F. Hill; Schankeston, an extinct hamlet, by Canon C. W. Foster; Yarborough, by Rev. R. C. Dudding; Some early documents relating to Holbeach, by Miss K. Major; A Sheldon tapestry in Sleaford, by W. N. Howe; A fragment of the autobiography of Gervase Holles, by A. C. Wood; Lincolnshire wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by Canon C. W. Foster; The lock-up at Great Weldon, Northants, by Major C. A. Markham.

*Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle*, April 1934, includes:—Edmund of Abingdon, archbishop of Canterbury, 1234-40.

*Journal of the Chester and North Wales Archaeological Society*, vol. 30, part 2, contains:—The old Dee Bridge at Chester, by R. Stewart-Brown; The Newgate and Wolf's tower (now Thimbleby's tower), by F. Simpson; On the constructional design of church timber roofs in Cheshire, Denbighshire and Flintshire, by F. H. Crossley; The Roman ditch at Heron-bridge, by W. J. Williams; Bovium, by W. J. Williams.

*Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*, no. 54, contains:—Descent of Humberholme in Osmaston by Derby, by W. H. Holden; Padley chapel; Rowsley cross-head, by T. L. Tudor; Derby's last charter, by F. Williamson; Early use of coke in Derby, by W. H. Walton.

*Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, vol. 65, includes:—Fifty-second Report on barrows; Sixth Report on early history of Devon; Second Report on Parliamentary representation of Devon;

The beginnings of Ilfracombe, by J. J. Alexander; The loyal saddler of Exeter, by Ursula Radford; Devon toll-houses, by Lilian Sheldon; Blowing-houses in the valleys of the Sheepstor brook, the Meavy, the Erme and the Avon, by R. H. Worth; Weathering of Exeter's wall and buildings, by Col. R. Pickard; The building stones of ancient Exeter, by F. T. Howard; The modern water supply of Exeter, by A. Kneel and R. Pickard; East and North Devon place-names, by J. J. Alexander; The custos and college of the vicars choral of the choir of the cathedral church of St. Peter, Exeter, and their close, by Rev. Treasurer Chanter; Borough English and burgage tenure, by G. E. L. Carter; Devon charters and the threefold obligation, by Mrs. Rose Troup.

*The Essex Review*, April 1934, includes:—Aaron Hill and his father-in-law, Edmund Morris, by S. J. Barns; The story of ancient Harlow, by W. Gurney Benham; Interior ironwork of churches in East Essex, by D. Dore; Colchester merchants' sea adventure in 1388, by W. Gurney Benham; Thomas Matthew of Colchester and Matthew's Bible of 1537, by W. T. Whitley; Roman clasp knife found at Colchester; Slavery china in Essex, by A. Hills; More Essex dove-houses, by D. Smith; Little Baddow in the seventeenth century, by Jesse Berridge.

*Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society*, vol. 2, part 4, includes:—Bronze Age beakers found in the Isle of Wight, by G. C. Dunning; The Wroxall hoard of Roman coins, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; Two new Roman sites; Romano-British pottery found at Newport; Bellarmine found at Newport; Belgic cooking pot from Lake, Sandown; Rechipped flint celt from Brook.

*Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. 84, contains:—The episode of the Irish beef, by E. H. Rideout; Records of the Court Baron of North Meols, 1640 and 1643, by F. H. Cheetham; The cotton famine in Lancashire, by W. O. Henderson; The Court Leet of Prescott, by F. A. Bailey; Lancashire and Cheshire briefs in a Rutland parish, by F. H. Cheetham; The Great Sankey parish papers, by G. A. Dunlop and E. H. Rideout.

*Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. 17, part 2, contains:—The Farnham bequest to the Leicester Museum muniment room, by G. Keith Thomson and S. H. Skillington; George Francis Farnham, a short personal memoir, by R. E. Martin; The legends, folklore and dialect of Leicestershire with an introduction on the general history of the county, by Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin; Ashby Castle, by A. Herbert; Aylestone, the descent of the manor, by G. Keith Thomson.

*Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, October 1933, includes: Will of John Haldin; Ailric (or Alric); Excavation of a barrow at Silk Willoughby; Lincolnshire Wills in P.C.C.

*Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, new series, vol. 7, part 1, contains:—Some extents and surveys of Hendon, by N. G. Brett-James; Hendon survey of A.D. 1574; Notes on three Elizabethan maps of Hendon, by N. G. Brett-James; Westminster Abbey muniments: some Hendon farm accounts, transcribed by Miss L. J. Redstone; Middlesex parishes and their antiquity, by Sir Montagu Sharpe;



Earliest Ruislip, by H. S. Braun; William Dodington, by C. A. Bradford; London in 1689-90, by Rev. R. Kirk; The Extent of Edgeware, A.D. 1277, by D. G. Denoon and T. Roberts.

*Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester*, vol. 18, no. 1, includes:—A new group of Zenon papyri, by C. C. Edgar; Aspects of Sumerian civilization as evidenced on tablets in the John Rylands Library, by T. Fish; The Arabic papyri in the John Rylands Library, by D. S. Margoliouth.

*Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society*, no. 82, includes:—Castellum Merlebergae, by H. C. Brentnall.

*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 4th ser., vol. 6, no. 5, includes:—Stone axe found near Longhoughton; Excavation of a sculptured rock on North Doddington farm, by W. B. and Georgina Davison; The execution of John Hall, by E. L. Guilford; James Allan's organ pipes; Cheek-ring of a Celtic bit.

*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, vol. 7, part 2, contains:—The distribution of Man in East Anglia, c. 2300 B.C.—50 A.D., by Cyril Fox; Implements from High Level gravel near Canterbury, by R. A. Smith; Some Norfolk palaeolithic discoveries, by J. E. Sainty, with an appendix on implementiferous gravels in East Anglia, by J. D. Solomon; Hand-axes from glacial beds at Ipswich, by J. Reid Moir; Upper palaeolithic sites in Nidderdale, by Major E. R. Collins; Mesolithic sites of the North-east coast of England, by A. Raistrick; Early settlement at Runcton Holme, Norfolk; i, First occupation, neolithic and beaker remains, by J. G. D. Clark, ii, Second occupation, a peasant settlement of the Iceni, by C. Hawkes; Bell-barrows, by L. V. Grinsell; Notes on excavations in England, Scotland and Wales in 1933, by J. G. D. Clark, V. G. Childe and W. F. Grimes.

*Transactions of the Southend-on-Sea Antiquarian and Historical Society*, vol. 2, no. 4, includes:—The Dutch Invasion of the Thames, 1667: Edward Gregory's report; Fifteenth-century house, Prittlewell, by L. Freeborn; Prints, paintings and drawings of the Rochford Hundred, by R. W. Higgs; Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on the churches of Prittlewell and Leigh.

*Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. 5, no. 1, includes:—John of Thanet, by Brig.-Gen. Fane Lambarde; Godfrey of Malling, by G. Ward; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; Annals of Old Rottingdean, by Lucy Baldwin and A. Ridsdale; Pipe stoppers, by E. Curwen; The Sharpe collection of drawings of Sussex churches; Further evidence of the distribution of wealth in medieval Sussex, by R. A. Pelham; Primitive sundials on West Sussex churches, by E. F. Salmon; An early Wealden settlement at Kirdford, by G. H. Kempson; Sussex church plans: xxv, St. Nicholas, Iford; Inscription to Thomas Sefton, Bignor church; Meres near Angmering.

*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. 31, part 4, contains:—The Anlaby chartulary, by M. R. James; The Yorkshire plot, 1663, by J. Walker; Yorkshiremen who declined to take up their knighthood, 1377, 1500, 1503, by W. J. Kaye; The Roman villa at Rudston, by



A. M. Woodward; Roman Yorkshire, 1933, by Mary Kitson Clark; Aumbry in Normanton church, by G. E. Kirk; The Yorkshire estates of Isabella de Fortibus, by N. Denholm-Young; Yorkshire notes, by W. J. Kaye.

*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. 41, sec. C., nos. 10 and 11, contains:—The coarb in the medieval Irish church, by St. J. D. Seymour; The cemetery-cairn at Knockast, by H. O'Neill Hencken and H. L. Movius.

Vol. 42, sec. C., nos. 1 and 2, contains:—Orazio and the other Grevenbroecks, by T. Bodkin; Variations on a pictorial theme by Marco Ricci, by T. Bodkin.

*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vol. 88, part 2, contains:—Presidential address on the prehistory and history of Wales as illustrated in the National Museum, by Cyril Fox; The chambered tomb of Pant-y-Saer, Anglesey, by W. L. Scott; Stone implements from the Nab Head, St. Bride's, Pembrokeshire, by A. L. Leach; An Early Iron Age hill fort at Llanmelin, near Caerwent, by V. E. Nash-Williams; The Battle of Pwll Melyn (1405), by J. E. Lloyd; Llanrwst bridge, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; Breiddin Hill excavation, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; The sand dune areas of South Wales, by C. A. Seyler; St. Teilo's well, Llandaff; The origin of the surnames Pennant and Mostyn, by E. Davies; Report of the Annual Meeting at Cardiff.

*Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, session 1931-32, includes:—An Irish Island: the story of the Blaskets, by R. Flower; The Royal Commission on ancient monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, and the antiquities of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, by Rev. G. Hartwell Jones.

*Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, vol. 7, part 1, includes:—Carmarthenshire historical notes, by J. E. Lloyd; Welsh history in the continuation of the 'Spiegel Historiae' by Lodewijk Van Welthem, by T. M. Chotzen; The Abergele hoard of Roman bronze coins, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; Current work in Welsh archaeology.

*Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society*, part 58, includes:—The Cwmgwili manuscripts; Common Law records, Carmarthenshire, by J. F. Jones; George Phetiplace, justice of South Wales, by Rev. A. L. Browne; Carmarthen sword and maces, 1563; Will of Sir Thomas Jones of Abermarles, 1559; The Roman roads of Carmarthenshire, by S. O. Dwyer; Harcourt of Carmarthen and of Danyparc; Tithes and moduses payable in Newchurch in 1832, by G. Eyre Evans; The episcopal chapel, Abergwili, by G. Eyre Evans; The records of St. Davids, by G. Eyre Evans; Llangadock market house, c. 1711; Carmarthen doctors, by C. Spurrell; Will of Constance Rudd of Aberglassney, 1673; Rev. Griffith Jones of Laugharn; Mural painting in Cilycwm church, by J. F. Jones.

*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. 43, no 1, includes:—From moss to macadam: a study of the inter-relation of roads and human society in the Kerry region, by H. N. Jerman; The river trade of Montgomeryshire and its borders, by A. S. Davies; The castle and borough of Llanidloes,

by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; The Biggs family of Churchstoke, by J. B. Willans; Ty-Ucha, an architectural report, by M. F. H. Lloyd and R. Richards; Breiddin Hill excavations, 1933, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil.

*Journal of the Manx Museum*, March 1924 includes:—A Manx gaming-board of the Viking Age found at Ballinderry, Westmeath, Ireland; Unpublished documents in the Manx Museum.

*Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*, vol. 3, no. 4, contains:—Excavations at Pilgrims' Castle, 'Atlit, 1932: The ancient tell and the outer defences of the castle, by C. N. Johns; A bust of Pan, by J. H. Iliffe; A hoard of Mamluk coins, by L. A. Mayer; Excavations in Palestine, 1932-3; Bibliography of excavations in Palestine, 1932-3.

*American Journal of Archaeology*, vol. 38, no. 1, contains:—Correspondences between the Delian and Athenian calendars in the years 433 and 432 B.C., by A. B. West; Inscriptions on Geometric pottery from Hymettos, by C. W. Blegen; The Curculio of Plautus, by G. W. Elderkin; The character of Lysander, by W. K. Prentice; An Attic grave stele in Providence, by S. B. Luce; A red-figured vase influenced by the Parthenon frieze, by D. M. Robinson; Notes on Egyptian coinage, by A. C. Johnson; The fountain of Peirene in the time of Herodes Atticus, by G. P. Stevens; A Florentine officer in the Morea in 1687, by J. M. Paton; Epigraphic notes, by B. D. Meritt; The porch-ceiling of the temple of Apollo on Delos, by L. B. Holland and P. Davis; Byzantine gold mosaic, by E. H. Swift; Scripta Helladica and the dates of Homer and the Hellenic alphabet, by J. P. Harland; The repair of the Athena Parthenos: a story of five dowels, by W. B. Dinsmoor; The veil of Despoina, by A. J. B. Wace; Some modern Greek songs from Cappadocia, by R. M. Dawkins; Die Perseia von Mykenai, by G. Karo; Kentauren, by E. Buschor; Die Briseisvase des Hieron, by R. Heberdey; Observations sur la date et l'origine des reliefs dits de la 'visite chez Okarios', by C. Picard; La Fontaine de Sicyone, by A. C. Orlandos; Remarks on the development of domestic architecture in Rome, by A. Boëthius; New elements for the study of the Archaic temple of Prusias, by L. Pernier; Die Constitutio Antoniniana, by A. Wilhelm; Excavations during 1933 in Palestine, Transjordan and Syria, by W. F. Albright.

*Speculum*, vol. 9, no. 1, contains:—The thirteenth-century Galician lyric, by Isabel Pope; Skelton's *Speculum Principis*, by F. M. Salter; The story of the magic horn, by E. K. Heller; Polemius Silvius, Bede, and the names of the months, by C. W. Jones; The Isenheim altar, by A. Burkhard; John Drury and his English writings, by S. B. Meech; Manuscripts of the *Historia de Preliis*, by A. Hilka and F. P. Magoun; Mary Chaucer's first husband, by J. M. Manley; Payment to Pierre Cauchon for presiding at the trial of Jeanne D'Arc, by R. A. Newhall; A manuscript of Rogerius Anglicus, by K. Guinagh.

*Old Time New England*, vol. 24, no. 4, includes:—Norwalk potteries, by A. L. and K. B. Winton; The Beehive, Deerfield, Mass., by E. Marple; The Moullin flag, by H. W. Williams; Notes on Colonial flags, by H. M. Chapin.

*Bulletin des Musées royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles*, 3rd ser., vol. 5, no. 6, includes:—Two twelfth-century latten crucifixes, by Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Altena; India and Mesopotamia, by G. Combaz; Portrait of William the Silent on a seventeenth-century Delft tile, by H. Nicaise; The Obit of Godefroy de Huy in the Obituary Roll of the abbey of Neufmoustier, by Suzanne Gevaert.

Vol. 6, no. 1, includes:—The Achilles tapestry after Rubens and Jean and François Raes, tapestry weavers, by M. Crick-Kuntziger; The author of the Oplinter retable, by L. Crick; The cross of Salzinnes, so-called, by Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Altena.

*Analecta Bollandiana*, vol. 51 (1934), fasc. 1 and 2. Life of Christian, a Cistercian Monk of L'Aumône (Elemosina) near Blois, from a thirteenth-century MS. at Munich, by M. Coens. The Khazars in the Passion of St. Abo of Tiflis (8th cent.), by P. Peters. The Sources of F. Maurolycus's 'Topographia Sanctorum' (1568), especially the 'Mappemonde Spirituelle' of Jean Germain, bishop of Chalon (d. 1460), which was printed at Ulm with the Cosmography of Ptolemy (1468), by B. de Gaiffier. H. Delehaye shows that it is incorrect to speak of a monastery of the Studium at Constantinople. It is the Monastery of Studius its founder, a patrician who was consul in 454, and gave its name to a quarter of the city.

*Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1933, contains:—Studies in the late Bronze Age in Denmark, by H. C. Broholm.

*Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale*, vol. 42, contains:—The *summa* of the Code of Justinian: a thirteenth-century text in Dauphiné dialect, by L. Roger and A. Thomas; MSS. 535 in the municipal library at Metz and 10047 of new acquisitions of the Bibliothèque nationale, by A. Långfors.

*Mémoires présentés à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, tome 13, part 2, contains:—A Thraco-Mithraic votive tablet in the Louvre, by M. Rostovtzeff; The Carolingian reform of the Latin script and the calligraphic school of Corbie, by P. Lauer; The limes of Tingitane to the south of Sala Colonia, by M. Rouland-Mareschal; The silver cup from the Boscoreale treasure in the collection of Baron E. de Rothschild, by M. Rostovtzeff; On three fragments of a replica of the Rosetta stone from Elephantine, by H. Sottas; Remarks on the 'prehistory' of the text of Tacitus, by L. A. Constans; The Roman road of Ledja, by M. Dunand; The employment and significance of the *signa*, by Mlle H. Wuilleumier; The theatre at Orange: Notes on the *scena*, by J. Formigé.

*Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France*, 1932, parts 2-4, includes:—The temple at Les Vernègues, by J. Formigé; The Carolingian Gospels of St. Hubert-en-Ardenne, Belgium, by P. Lauer; Thirteenth-century architectural designs in a manuscript at Rheims, by L. Demaison; Pilgrims' signs, by A. Blanchet; On the meaning of the expression Lombardic work, by L. Dimier; Tiles from Sauvain and Charlieu, by N. Thiollier; A gold medal from the Beaurains treasure, by J. Babelon; Funerary stele at Rheims, by L. Demaison; Jean d'Orbais, architect of Rheims cathedral, by L. Demaison; Masons' marks at

Arles and Delphi, by J. Formigé; Sarcophagi in the church at Saint Maximin, by J. Formigé; Inscription once on a gate at Exmes, by Comte du Mesnil du Buisson; The origin of the 'Jesuit' style in architecture, by J. Formigé; Two shields of arms on the tomb of Phillipe Pot at Citeaux, by M. Prinnet; On 'Volterranean' vaults, by J. Formigé; The romanesque cathedral at Verdun, by E. Fels; On the presence of seals in the Mediterranean in ancient times, by J. Toutain; The *Triumvirs de agro dando*, by J. Carcopino; The quarries of La Couronne, by J. Formigé.

*Revue Archéologique*, 6 ser., tome 2, juillet-octobre, 1933, includes:—An unpublished crater from Ceglie, by P. Wuilleumier. Notes on a journey in Caria, by A. Laumonier; The Hercules from Feurs, by the late S. Reinach; A medieval iron-foundry in Champagne, by A. Thiérot; The Ligurians, by A. Berthelot; Unpublished Greek inscriptions in the Louvre, by L. Robert.

*L'Anthropologie*, tome 44, nos. 1-2, mars 1934. The first article is by Marthe and St. Just Péquart on the mesolithic cemetery of the isle of Hoëdic in Morbihan, and three groups of relics are figured, with three views of skeletons as found. It is compared with the burials on the isle of Téviec, and a striking feature is the burial of deer-antlers with the dead. Engravings of the human form are brought together to compare with those in the late palaeolithic cave of Isturitz, and Dr. R. de Saint-Périer inclines to the masque theory, at the same time noting that less trouble was taken over these than the animal drawings. Paolo Graziosi's researches in Fezzan and N. Tripoli include many rock-engravings of animals and vehicles. There is a review of the report on Choukoutien (pp. 121, 210) to the International Geological Congress at Washington in 1933; and another on H. F. Friederichs's classification of the palaeolithic skull found in the City of London, 1925. Dr. Andree's views on the palaeolithic and mesolithic material in N. Germany are discussed, and he places mid-St. Acheul and early Levallois in the Riss period, and Calbe at the beginning of the Littorina sea, after Maglemose. The work of English archaeologists in Palestine is noticed (pp. 143-6, 211), and a Natufian collar of bones and shells illustrated. Three works by our Fellows Mr. Harold Peake and Prof. Fleure are reviewed at some length, and others are to follow. The occupation of Kent's Cavern, Torquay, is noted as exceptionally early (p. 209); and the latest discoveries of *Homo sapiens* discussed (pp. 212-14).

*Revue Anthropologique*, janvier-mars 1934, nos. 1-3. Some remarks on prehistoric engravings in the Charente and Central Europe are contributed by Prof. Étienne Patte, who comments particularly on series of straight or sloping lines on bone. These have been considered by some authorities as extremely debased representations of animals in herds; and a short bibliography is appended. The rest of this issue is anthropological.

*Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française*, tome 30, no. 12, décembre 1933. More questions are put to those co-operating with the Neolithic committee with a view to detailed information of finds. Stone implements from Tasmania are discussed by M. Exsteens, and the Abbé

Breuil holds that thousands of years separate the patinated and unpatinated specimens. Exceptional blades of flint from Ariège are described and figured by Comte Bégouen: a hoard was found in a fissure of the passage between the Enlène and Trois-Frères caves. MM. Blanc and Bourgon, in an article on the lower Palaeolithic of the plateau of Les Eyzies, lay stress on patination as a trustworthy clue to date and sequence. Some specimens date before the Riss glaciation and a few go back to the Mindel. An aeneolithic lance-head of flint from the Dépt. Oise is 3.3 in. long, of lozenge form with slight projections near the middle at the widest part.

*Préhistoire*, tome 2, fascicule 2. The finds in the Vogelherd cavern on the Lone near Stetten (north of Ulm) are numerous and typical of the palaeolithic periods from late St. Acheul to La Madeleine, as well as neolithic. A hand-axe tentatively associated with *Elephas antiquus* on the floor and ascribed to Chelles is very suggestive of the earliest series from Kent's Cavern. Some unusual specimens are figured from the Neuchâtel lake dwellings, of bronze and pottery; and the longest article is by M. Bosch Gimpera, on prehistoric relations between Ireland and the west of the Iberian peninsula. This is well documented, but the numeration of the illustrations is confusing (e.g. fig. 39), and some of the best specimens are barely mentioned in the text, much less described.

*Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*, fasc. 291, includes:—The market at Elnes and the municipality of St. Omer, 1504–5, by J. de Pas.

*Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie*, 1933, parts 2 and 3, includes:—Finds made in excavations in Amiens, 1931, by E. Bienaimé; Tombstones in Notre Dame, Airaines, by R. Rodière; The lazar-house at Amiens and the condition of the lepers, by J. Godard.

Part 4 includes:—Amiens in the Roman period, by M. Bienaimé.

*Bulletin de la Commission des Antiquités de la Seine Inférieure*, vol. 18, part 3, includes:—Alterations in the church of La Cerlangue, by A. Martin; The castle of Frileuse, by A. Martin; An engraving of interest to the history of the Parliament of Rouen, by R. de la Vigne; Methods of decorating Rouen pottery of the late Middle Ages, by Dr. Hélot; The crypt and ambulatory of Rouen cathedral in the eleventh century, by M. Lanfry; The prison of Joan of Arc in the castle of Rouen, by Commandant Quenedey; The queen's vow at Sahurs, by Dr. Hélot.

*Neues Archiv für Sächsische Geschichte*, Band 54, includes:—Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, and the St. John's Hospital at Leipzig, by G. Müller; Christopher Mulbach, the Electorate of Saxony postmaster during the Thirty Years War, by G. Rennert; Johann Jakob Maschov, historian, by E. Leskien; The instrumental music of the Saxon Court under Frederick Augustus III, by R. Engländer; The Chemnitz division of the Wettin lands in 1382, by H. Beschorner.

*Römische Mitteilungen*, vol. 48 (1933), parts 3–4. Characteristic differences of Roman and Greek religion, by M. P. Nilsson. A new example of the Venus Genetrix of Caesar's temple in Rome, and the development of the type, by M. Bieber. A mosaic representing the month

of June in the Hermitage at Leningrad, by S. Korsunskaja. G. Sangiorgi describes new acquisitions in his collection of antique gems. The Vatican bust of Augustus as a boy, by J. Sieveking, who also discusses a male portrait head from Delphi. F. v. Lorentz criticizes Blümels's identification of the Berlin head from one of the Hadrianic medallions on the Arch of Constantine (see vol. xlvii, 90) as Antoninus Pius. R. Herbig shows that the small mosaic of a sacrifice in the Vienna Museum is a modern production based on Bartoli's engravings (1727) of paintings in the Pyramid of C. Cestius. Roman copy of an unknown Hellenistic type of draped female figure, by R. Horn.

*Notizie degli Scavi*, 6th ser., vol. 9, fasc. 4-6. G. Brusin records various finds in Aquileia and its neighbourhood; mosaic floor, woman's head (1st cent. A.D.), lamps with figure reliefs, part of a milestone with names of Valentinian and Valens (c. 364), a dedication by two local magistrates of about 90 B.C., an honorary inscription of another (1st cent. A.D.), and a good sepulchral monument with busts of two ladies and inscriptions (first half of 1st cent. A.D.). Este, large collection of cinerary vases, many inscribed with Latin names, a few in the Venetan language (3rd-1st cent. B.C.), by A. Callegari. Monteriggioni (Siena), tomb in the rock (3rd cent. B.C.) with loculi and urn-niches, filled in at some later period with material from an external cemetery, including Greek figured vases (6th cent. B.C.), by G. Becatti. Inventory of objects found in tombs near Pitigliano, by E. Baldini. Lanuvium, various Roman remains, sculpture, inscriptions, road-paving, early pottery, by A. Galieti. Palestrina, contents of tomb found in 1917, especially a bronze mirror with Bellerophon and the Chimaera, and an important cylindrical bronze cista engraved with the Battle of the Gods and Giants (plate iii), by G. Battaglia. O. Nardini records near Velletri the remains of a Roman villa, and minor finds at Artena. Bernalda (province of Matera), a tomb with good Campanian pottery of 4th-3rd cent. B.C., by E. Mele. Noto (Sicily), fragments of an important tomb with Greek epitaph (4th cent. B.C.), by P. Orsi.

Vol. 9 (1933), fasc. 7-9. Capodiponte (Venetia), prehistoric incised figures (warriors, animals, birds, buildings) on rocks in the Valcamonica, by R. Battaglia. Rome: P. Romanelli reports the discovery in the Campus Martius of two Pomerium boundary-stones *in situ*, one belonging to its extension by Vespasian, the other to Hadrian's restoration of the stones; part of a marble cornice which may have belonged to Domitian's restoration of the temple of Isis; and remains of a villa rustica on the Via Cornelia, including a storehouse with large jars sunk in the floor, a mosaic with marine subjects, an inscription mentioning a 'medicus ocularis', and a chamber-tomb of unusual plan. Pompeii: A. Maiuri describes the changes which have taken place in the House of the Cryptoporticus (the Homeric House of Rostovtzeff's *Mystic Italy*); and M. della Corte records over 400 fragments of inscriptions and graffiti from Insula X in the First Region, mostly unimportant, but including a line from Virgil's Fifth *Aeneid*, and a unique bronze doorplate with the name of the inmate. A. Maiuri records the following discoveries in Campania. Castellamare di Stabia, tombs of the Samnite period with pottery, and a new example of the head



of the so-called Seneca, really some writer of Greek Comedy, possibly Philemon; S. Antonio Abate, remains of a Roman villa from which has come a rather finely decorated silver patera with handle; Sorrento, a piece of the pre-Roman city wall, and a bath-room of a Roman house. Sardinia: A. Taramelli reports an examination of native antiquities near Dorgali (Nuoro), especially caverns used as dwellings (mentioned by Strabo and others), the 'tomb of the giants of Birsteddi' and other nuraghic remains, including a village of huts.

*Rendiconti della R. Accad. Naz. dei Lincei*, 6th ser., vol. 9 (1933), fasc. 1-4. The only article of historical or archaeological interest is one by G. Caputo on the attempts to identify the hill near Athens called Sikelia, the addition of which to the city, prescribed by an oracle, is said to have led to the disastrous expedition against Syracuse.

*Rivista di Archaeologia Cristiana*, vol. 10 (1933), parts 1, 2. Epitaphs from a catacomb near S. Lorenzo, including a dated one of 266, and one of a martyr, Novatianus, by E. Josi. The relics of eight martyrs examined during repairs of two altars in S. Agata alla Suburra in 1932, by P. Franchi de' Cavalieri. Chamber in the Catacomb of SS. Peter and Marcellinus with paintings of athletes (end of the 3rd cent.), probably not symbolical but due to some personal interest of the Christian owner, by G. P. Kirsch. J. B. Frey describes the remains of the synagogue at Beth Alpha (4th cent.) from Dr. Sukenik's published account (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 1932), with illustrations of mosaics of the Zodiac and the Sacrifice of Isaac, and adds a short statement about the pictures of Old Testament subjects discovered last year in the synagogue at Doura-Europos on the Euphrates, which is dated A.D. 245. Two heads of Peter and Paul in the museum at S. Sebastiano, Rome, and discussion of the types of sarcophagus from which they may have come, by F. Gerke.

*Dacia*, vols. 3-4, contains:—Palaeolithic researches in Transylvania in 1927, by M. Roska; The neolithic period in north-west Bessarabia, by C. Ambrojevici; Prehistoric antiquities in the department of Baia, by V. Ciurea; The prehistoric site at Ruginoasa, by H. Dumitrescu; The prehistoric site at Bontesti, by V. Dumitrescu; A new site with painted pottery, by V. Dumitrescu; Excavations at Grădiştea-Fun-deanca, by H. Dumitrescu; The prehistoric site at Perchiu near Hurnesti, by R. and E. Vulpe; The prehistoric sites at Vădastra, by V. Christescu; Excavations at Poiana, by R. and E. Vulpe; The hoard of copper axes from Baniabic, by M. Roska; The bronze hoard at Lozna-Mare, by M. Roska; The Celtic burial at Cristural Secuiesc, by M. Roska; The Rhodo Ionian pottery from Histria, by M. Lambrino; Excavations at Histria, by S. Lambrino; Third and fourth reports on Callatis, by T. Sauciuc-Saveanu; Excavations and archaeological researches at Callachioi, by G. Florescu; Excavations at Sarmisegetuza, by C. Daicovici; Excavations at Tyras, by P. Nicorescu; Unpublished weights found in Little Scythia, by G. Cantacuzène; Unpublished amphora stamps found in Roumania, by G. Cantacuzène; New monuments from Apulum, by V. Christescu; A new *aes grave* from Olbia, by P. Nicorescu; The cult of Cybele and the gold patera from the Petrossa treasure, by M. C. Soutzo.



*Bolleti de la Societat Arqueologica Luliana*, Nov.-Dec. 1933, includes:—The charter of the kingdom of Mallorca, by J. Salvá; Episcopal edicts, by J. Montaner; Constitution and ordinances of the kingdom of Mallorca, by A. Pons.

*Boletin del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología, Universidad de Valladolid*, fasc. 4, part 1, includes:—The *Ecce Homo* from the retable in the monastery of Mejorado at Olmedo, by J. P. Villanueva; Visigothic buckles, by J. Supiot; The castle of Montealegre, by F. Ruiz Martín.

*Årsberättelse Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund*, 1932-3, includes:—Zeus with the balance of destiny on a Cypriot-Mycenean vase, by M. P. Nilsson; A new black figured 'anthesteria' vase, by M. P. Nilsson; A recently discovered 11th century capital on a detached column in Holy Cross church, Dalby, by M. Rydbeck; Stone Age finds in the Sege at Malmö, by J. E. Forssander; Stone Age settlements at Sillnas cape, Mjällby, by E. Lönnberg; The origin of trepanning a propos a new example of the Stone Age, by O. Rydbeck; Two finds of moulds for socketed celts, by M. Rydbeck; Early cremation urn graves in Scania, by B. M. Vifot; The god Lobbonus, by I. Lindqvist.

*Fornvännen*, 1934, häfte 1. The identity of the royal personages buried in the great mounds of Jellinge is discussed by Sten Anjou. The grave-stones and even the bodies may have been transferred from one to the other, and the excavation of 1860 is recalled in connexion with the burial rites observed. Articles by Carl R. af Ugglas deal with an early sixteenth century painting of the Madonna with a work-basket, and a stone-carving at Stockholm with a rebus dated 1558. The first part of 'From Kivik to Eggjum' by Arthur Nordén deals with magical engravings in connexion with burials of the Bronze Ages and later. Pottery vessels are illustrated from burials at Augustenborg in Scania; and there is a photograph of a medal of Gustavus Adolphus on a jewelled chain.

*Från Gästrikland*, 1933, includes:—A family grave of the Viking period, by H. Arbmán.

*Upplands Fornminnesförenings Tidskrift*, vol. 43, includes:—The plough from Svarvarbo, by H. Larsen; Place-names in *Gull*, corresponding to English and German *Gold*, in their relation to folk tradition about gold treasure, by O. Lundberg; Ship burial no. 4 at Valsgårde, by R. Oden-crants; Catalogue of the prehistoric forts in the western part of the province of Uppland, by I. Schnell; The author of the plans of the Linneanum, by N. G. Wollin.

*Basler Zeitschrift*, Band 32, includes:—The genealogy of the Otth family, by A. Burckhardt; The descent of Anna von Fürstenberg, wife of Walram II, Graf von Tierstein, by W. A. Münch.

*Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich*, Band 31, Heft 3, contains:—Hospitals, physicians and surgeons in old Zurich, by Dr. G. A. Wehrli.

*Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, tome 33, 2nd fasc., contains:—The work at Karnak, 1932-33, by H. Chevrier; The problem of Hatchepsout, by H. Gautier; The excavations of 1932-3 in the southern part of the cemetery at Memphis, by G. Jéquier; Pendants in

the form of insects on Egyptian necklaces, by L. Keimer; The restorations carried out on the monument of Zoser at Saqqarah, by J. P. Lauer; Protective and maintenance work at Saqqarah, by J. P. Lauer; Excavations at Saqqarah, 1932-3, by J. P. Lauer; Resin from a tomb of the Saïte period, by A. Lucas; A mastaba discovered at Edfu in 1922-33, by Raghet Ibrahim; Elements from the Dahshur jewellery, by H. E. Winlock.

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- \*Ur Excavations. Volume II. The Royal Cemetery. A report on the predynastic and Sargonid graves excavated between 1926 and 1931. By C. Leonard Woolley, M.A., D.Litt. With chapters by the Rev. E. J. Burrows, S.J., Professor Sir Arthur Keith, M.D., F.R.S., Dr. J. Legrain, and Dr. H. J. Plenderleith. In two volumes.  $13 \times 9$ . Pp. xx + 604; xiii + 274 plates. Published for the Trustees of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, 1934. £3 3s.
- \*New light on the Most Ancient East. The Oriental prelude to European prehistory. By V. Gordon Childe.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xviii + 327. London: Kegan Paul, 1934. 15s.
- \*Ancient Gaza III. Tell el Ajjûl. By Sir Flinders Petrie.  $12 \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. vii + 15 with 54 plates. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1933.
- \*Notes on the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery of Megiddo. By Robert M. Engberg and Geoffrey M. Shipton. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago studies in ancient oriental civilization, no. 10.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ . Pp. xiii + 91. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; London: Cambridge University Press, 1934. 7s.

## Prehistoric Archaeology.

- \*Proceedings of the First International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, London, August 1-6, 1932. 9½ × 6. Pp. viii + 322. London: Milford, 1934.
- \*The skeleton of British Neolithic Man, including a comparison with that of other prehistoric periods and more modern times. By John Cameron. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 272. London: Williams and Norgate, 1934. 15s.
- \*Cave hunting holidays in Peakland. By G. H. Wilson. 7¼ × 4½. Pp. 93. Chesterfield: Edmunds (printer), 1934. 1s. 6d.
- \*Celtic Earthworks of Salisbury Plain based on air photographs. Old Sarum. Scale 1:25,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey, 1934. 1s. 6d. to 4s. according to mounting.
- \*Prehistoric Remains at Crapnell, Dinder, Somerset. By A. T. Wicks. 8½ × 5½. [pp. 4.] Reprint, *Report Wells N. H. and Arch. Soc.* 1933. Wells: Clare, Son & Co., 1934.
- \*Fenland Survey Exhibition. Early Maps and Air photographs. By The Fenland Research Committee. Catalogue. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 31. Cambridge; Heffer, 1934. 6d.
- \*Manuel d'archéologie préhistorique, celtique et gallo-romaine, VI. Archéologie gallo-romaine. Par Albert Grenier. Deuxième partie: L'Archéologie du sol: les routes. 8½ × 5½. Pp. viii + 468. Paris: Picard, 1934.
- \*Le Néolithique lacustre ancien. Par Paul Vouga. 9¼ × 6½. Pp. 74. Recueil de travaux publiés par la Faculté des Lettres sous les auspices de la Société académique. Neuchâtel: Secrétariat de l'Université, 1934.
- \*Sigd, Ljå og Snidill av det Norske jordbruks ophav. Av A. W. Brøgger. 7½ × 5. Pp. 73. Oslo: Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning, 1933.
- \*Runekammen fra Setre. Av Magnus Olsen og Haakon Shetelig. 9 × 6. Pp. 92. Bergens Museum Årbok, 1933. Historisk-antikvarisk rekke, nr. 2.
- \*Nordische Felszeichnungen als religiöse Urkunden. Von Oscar Almgren. 9 × 6½. Pp. xvi + 378. Frankfurt am Main: Diesterseig, 1934.

## Roman Archaeology.

- \*Excavations at the Roman fort at Brough-on-Humber. By Philip Corder, M.A., F.S.A. 9½ × 6. Pp. 38. Hull: University College Local History Committee, 1934. 1s.
- \*Roman mining in Britain. By G. Clement Whittick. 9½ × 7½. Pp. 28. Reprint, *Transactions of the Newcomen Society*, vol. xii, 1931-2.
- \*L'Amphithéâtre de Nîmes. Par Émile Espérandieu. 8 × 5½. Pp. 86. Petites monographies des grands édifices de la France. Paris: Laurens, 1933.
- \*Opgravingen op het Domein te Utrecht. Wetenschappelijke verslagen. Van A. E. Van Giffen, C. W. Vollgraaf en G. Van Hoorn. 14 × 10. Pp. vi + 74. Provinciaal Utrechtsch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Haarlem: Tjeenk-Willink, 1934. Fl. 6.90.
- \*Gli Scavi di Aquileia. Un quadriennio di attività dell'Associazione nazionale per Aquileia (1929-1932). Per Giovanni Brusin. 10½ × 7½. Pp. xii + 253. Udine: Edizioni de 'La Panarie', 1934.
- \*La trace de Rome dans le désert de Syrie. Le limes des Trajan à la conquête arabe: recherches aériennes (1925-1932). Par A. Poidebard. Introduction de Franz Cumont. 11 × 9. Pp. xxiv + 213, with a volume of maps and plates. Paris: Geuthner, 1934.

## Treasure Trove.

- \*The Romance of Treasure Trove. By Charles R. Beard. With an introduction and one chapter by Ronald A. Coates. 8½ × 5½. Pp. xvi + 372. London: Sampson Low, 1933. 10s. 6d.



## *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*

*Thursday, 1st February 1934.* Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.

Major Gordon Fowler was admitted a Fellow.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Mr. Edward Stewart McEuen, Mr. Ernest Straker, Rev. Sidney Theodore Percival, Mr. Geoffrey Coulton Haines, Mr. Lawrence Patrick Kirwan, Mr. John David Cowen, Major James Milne Davidson, Mr. Hubert Edward Powell, Mr. William Thomas Mellows, Mr. Anthony William George Lowther, Dr. Irene Josephine Churchill, Mr. John Oxberry, Lord Monson, and Mr. Ronald Frederick Jessup.

*Thursday, 8th February 1934.* Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. W. T. Mellows, Mr. G. C. Haines, Mr. H. E. Powell, Mr. J. Oxberry, Mrs. Dobson, and Mr. A. W. G. Lowther.

The President paid a tribute to the memory of Dr. William Page, who had died on 3rd February, and proposed that a letter of condolence from the Society should be sent to Mrs. Page.

The proposal was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places.

Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., read papers on recent Bronze and Iron Age finds in Oxfordshire and Berkshire (p. 264).

Mr. J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A., read a paper on excavations on a pre-historic site near Dorchester, Oxfordshire.

*Thursday, 15th February 1934.* Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Major J. M. Davidson, Lord Monson, Hon. J. M. Balfour, Dr. Irene Churchill, and Mr. R. F. Jessup.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., read a paper on London and the Saxons.

*Thursday, 22nd February 1934.* Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. E. S. McEuen and Mr. W. Lindsay Scott.

A letter was read from Lady Gregory on behalf of her mother, Mrs. Page, thanking the Fellows for the message of sympathy sent on the death of Dr. Page.

Mr. M. R. Hull, Miss Thalassa Cruso, and Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A., read a report on the work of the Colchester Excavation Committee in 1933.

*Thursday, 1st March 1934.* Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.  
Mr. J. D. Cowen was admitted a Fellow.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Major William Roderick Dalziel Mackenzie, Sir John Charles Miles, Mr. William Francis Grimes, Dr. John Archibald Venn, Mr. Geoffrey Hext Sutherland-Bushnell, Dr. Kenneth Douglas Pringle, Mr. Alan Vincent Sutherland-Graeme, Surgeon-Capt. Kenneth Hurlstone Jones, R.N., Mr. Arthur William Hughes Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., Major William Watkins Dove, and Mr. John Saltmarsh.

*Thursday, 8th March 1934.* Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.  
Professor Miloje Vassits was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the Society.

The following were admitted Fellows of the Society:—Mr. W. F. Grimes, Surgeon-Capt. K. H. Jones, Mr. A. W. Hughes Clarke, and Major W. R. D. Mackenzie.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., and Mrs. Wheeler, F.S.A., presented the final report on the excavations at Verulamium.

*Thursday, 15th March 1934.* Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. K. D. Pringle and Mr. J. Saltmarsh were admitted Fellows.

Professor M. Vassits, Hon. F.S.A., read a paper on Protohistoric Vinča.

*Thursday, 22nd March 1934.* Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. V. Sutherland-Graeme was admitted a Fellow.

A silver medallion of Sir Edmund Bacon dated 1639 was exhibited by Mr. J. Todhunter through Mr. Arundell Esdaile, F.S.A., and described by Mrs. Esdaile.

Mr. F. Cottrill read papers on excavations in Witham Camp, Essex, and on some West Sussex sculptures.

*Thursday, 12th April 1934.* Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, and afterwards Mr. Reginald Smith, Director, in the Chair.

The following were elected Honorary Fellows of the Society:—Right Rev. Abbot Fernand Cabrol, O.S.B., Rev. Père Hippolyte Delehaye, S.J., Dr. Charles Diehl, and Dr. Thomas Whittemore.

Mr. J. Reid Moir and Mr. J. P. T. Burchell, F.S.A., read a paper on Diminutive flint implements of Pliocene and Pleistocene Age.

*Thursday, 19th April 1934.* Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.  
Sir John Miles and Major W. W. Dove were admitted Fellows.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1933 was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Miss G. Robinson and Miss H. Urquhart read a paper on Canterbury seal bags.

In illustration of the paper a selection of the seal bags was exhibited by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

*Anniversary Meeting: Monday, 23rd April 1934, St. George's Day.*  
Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. O. Skilbeck and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot.

The following Report of the Council for the year 1933-4 was read:

*Research.*—Beyond a certain amount of clearing by H.M. Office of Works no work was done at Richborough during the past year. Grants were made to the excavations at Verulamium and Colchester, for both of which the Society is in part responsible, and some work was also done at the Saxon *burh* at Witham, Essex, for the purpose of throwing light on a somewhat obscure period in the history of this country. Reports on each of these three excavations have been presented during the past session.

The work at Richborough and Verulamium having now practically ended, the Council has been able to arrange for another major excavation to be undertaken under the Society's auspices. With the consent of the Duchy of Cornwall and the Office of Works, and with the cordial co-operation of the Dorset Archaeological Society, a beginning will accordingly be made during the coming summer with the excavation of Maiden Castle, near Dorchester.

The Council would like to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of Fellows to the position of the Society's Research Fund, which is badly in need of subscriptions, and would urge Fellows to support this fund to the best of their ability.

*Publications.*—*Archaeologia*, volume LXXXII, was published last summer and volume LXXXIII a few days ago. *The Antiquaries Journal* has appeared regularly, and the General Index to volumes I-x has just been issued. No *Report of the Research Committee* has been published during the past year.

*Library.*—The work on the catalogues has progressed steadily, while the number of Fellows and others using the library shows no diminution.

The following books other than those sent for review have been presented during the year under notice:

From the Authors:

- Bride Hall, Sandridge, by H. C. Andrews, F.S.A.
- Sidelights on brasses in Hertfordshire churches, by H. C. Andrews, F.S.A.
- Ansell: history of the name, by J. E. Ansell.
- L'Eglise Saint-Sernin de Toulouse, by Marcel Aubert, Hon. F.S.A.
- The Rouses of Rouse Lench, by E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.
- Primitive sundials or scratch dials, by Rev. H. H. Bartrum.
- Lathbury church: the amphisbaenas, by Rev. H. H. Bartrum.
- Ictis and Avallon: by Dr. C. R. Davey Biggs.
- Members of Parliament for Northumberland, 1258-1327, by C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.
- A short account of the evolution of the design of the Tivoli corner of the Bank of England, by A. T. Bolton, F.S.A.
- The history of Compton in Surrey, by Lady Boston.
- John Horsley and his times, by R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A.
- British and Irish silver assay office marks, by F. Bradbury, F.S.A.
- The dawn of conscience, by Prof. J. H. Breasted, Hon. F.S.A.
- Sigd, Ljå og Snidill av det Norske Jordbruks Ophav, by Prof. A. W. Brøgger, Hon. F.S.A.

- The Philippos in the West and the Belgic invasions of Britain, by Dr. G. C. Brooke, F.S.A.
- The Custos and College of the Vicars Choral of the choir of the cathedral church of St. Peter, Exeter, by Rev. Prebendary Chanter, F.S.A.
- Wixford church, Warwickshire, its brass and painted glass, by P. B. Chatwin, F.S.A.
- North Meols church, Lancashire, by F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A.
- Lancashire and Cheshire briefs in a Rutland parish, by F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A.
- Records of the Court Baron of North Meols, by F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A.
- Excavations at the Roman Fort at Brough-on-Humber, by P. Corder, F.S.A.
- Instruments and discipline of Learning, by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Past President.
- Account of further excavation . . . at Jarlshof, Shetland, by A. O. Curle, F.S.A.
- The Shōshō-in, by Sir Percival David, Bart., F.S.A.
- The Exodus of Israel: its date and historical setting, by David Davidson.
- Studies in medical history, by Warren R. Dawson.
- Notes on Egyptian magic, by Warren R. Dawson.
- The earliest surgical treatise, by Warren R. Dawson.
- Two Egyptian mummies preserved in the museums of Edinburgh, by Warren R. Dawson.
- Mummification in Australia and in America, by Warren R. Dawson.
- An eighteenth-century discourse on hieroglyphs, by Warren R. Dawson.
- Observations on the Egyptian calendars of lucky and unlucky days, by Warren R. Dawson.
- The plant called 'hairs of the earth', by Warren R. Dawson.
- An ancient Egyptian figure, by Warren R. Dawson.
- Egyptian mummies in the Castle Museum, Norwich, by Warren R. Dawson.
- A bibliography of works relating to mummification in Egypt, by Warren R. Dawson.
- Adversaria Ægyptiaca, by Warren R. Dawson.
- A student's manual of bibliography, by Arundell Esdaile, F.S.A.
- Temple church monuments, by Mrs. Arundell Esdaile.
- Nature in design, by Miss Joan Evans, F.S.A.
- Encomium Joseph Bradney, by Prof. J. Young Evans.
- The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and its Grand Priory in England, by H. W. Fincham, F.S.A.
- Founts with representations of the Seven Sacraments: supplement, by Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A.
- La tomba eneolitica di Villafranca Veronese, by Prof. E. Ghislanzoni.
- The official guide to Lewes, by W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.
- Lewes castle, by W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.
- Guide to the church of Holy Trinity, Cuckfield, by W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.
- Guide to the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Wartling, by W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.
- Rude stone monuments of Exmoor, iv, by H. St. George Gray, F.S.A.
- Longleat, by H. St. George Gray, F.S.A.
- Ballard's Roll of Arms, by Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
- Two brasses in Mersham church, by Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
- Sheffield and Rotherham from the twelfth to the eighteenth century: a descriptive catalogue of miscellaneous charters, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
- The city of Sheffield: descriptive catalogue of charters, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
- History of Hawksyard, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
- Material for the history of Wincobank, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
- Descriptive catalogue of the Edmunds collection . . . relating to Worsborough, Stainborough, and Barnsley, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
- Descriptive catalogue of Sheffield manorial records, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
- Descriptive catalogue of Land Charters and Court Rolls from the Bosville and Lindsay collections, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
- The Aula in Hallam; A seneschal of Hallamshire; Tickhill castle; Owlerton Manor, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
- The Fairbanks of Sheffield, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
- The Romance of the Penny, by E. R. H. Hancox, F.S.A.

- Note sur une sculpture rustique, by G. Hasse.  
 Une enseigne romaine trouvée dans la Meuse, by G. Hasse.  
 Lance, couteaux et poignards de l'Âge du Bronze et du Fer trouvés en Belgique, by G. Hasse.  
 Nouvelles notes de bibliographie sur *Sinanthropus Pekinensis*, by G. Hasse.  
 Note sur *Homo Soloensis*, by G. Hasse.  
 Comte rendu de la Mission d'études préhistoriques en Hollande, by G. Hasse.  
 Le Congrès international des Sciences préhistoriques à Londres en 1932, by G. Hasse.  
 The Penyston seal, by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.  
 Two effigies in Montgomery church, by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.  
 Iconographical peculiarities in English medieval alabaster carvings, by W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A.  
 Churches of Holland, by Rev. H. A. Hudson, F.S.A.  
 The history of the Finch family, by B. T'Anson.  
 Observations on visits to some libraries, by R. Faraday Innes.  
 Some charters of Henry I, by Charles Johnson, F.S.A.  
 Newcome's Academy and its plays, by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.  
 Kamenné nástroje neolithické malované keramiky v Halici, by Dr. O. Kandyba.  
 Vyloupené latěnské hroby v Kobylisích, by Dr. O. Kandyba.  
 Trypiiské Památky ve Šbirkách Archeologického ústavu Karlvoy University, by Dr. O. Kandyba.  
 The Blackfriars at Gloucester, by W. H. Knowles, F.S.A.  
 Decorated carnelian beads, by Dr. E. Mackay, F.S.A.  
 A Sumerian representation of an Indian stand, by Dr. E. Mackay, F.S.A.  
 Further excavations at Mohenjo-daro, by Dr. E. Mackay, F.S.A.  
 Genealogical notes on the Pike or Pyke families, by E. F. MacPike.  
 Genealogical notes on the Halley family, by E. F. MacPike.  
 Hailey, Haley, Hauley and other variants of the surname Halley, by E. F. MacPike.  
 Kriegs-Vaterunser und Verwandtes, by Dr. O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.  
 Die Fortschritte der prähistorische Kulturkreislehre, by Dr. O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.  
 Jungpaläolithische Keulenfunde und ihre kulturgeschichtliche Bedeutung, by Dr. O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.  
 Die Grabung der Universität Kairo bei Maadi, by Dr. O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.  
 Stone Age finds from the Kharga Oasis, by Dr. O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A., and Mustafa Amer.  
 Crackenthorp of Newbiggin, by Rev. Dr. Moor, F.S.A.  
 The coinages of Thomas Bushell, 1636-48, by Lt.-Col. H. M. Morrieson, F.S.A.  
 Jernalderens kunst i Danmark, by Dr. Sophus Müller, Hon. F.S.A.  
 David Murray: a bibliographical memoir, by Miss Sylvia W. Murray.  
 The Wroxall Theodosian hoard, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil.  
 The Tertling Treasure, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil and J. W. E. Pearce, F.S.A.  
 The Abergele hoard of Roman bronze coins, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil.  
 The Roman villa at Magor farm, near Camborne, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil.  
 The promontory fort on Keston Common, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil.  
 Un indice présumable de la présence de la huitième légion en Angleterre, by F. Oswald, F.S.A.  
 Roman remains from Easton Grey, by A. D. Passmore.  
 The giants' caves Long Barrow, Luckington, by A. D. Passmore.  
 The Roman coinage from A.D. 364 to 423, by J. W. E. Pearce, F.S.A.  
 Excavations at Heronbridge, by J. A. Petch.  
 A history of St. Mary's church, Bartlow, by Rev. E. E. Phillips and J. J. Rickett.  
 The church and parish of St. Nicholas, Abingdon, by A. E. Preston, F.S.A.  
 Christ's Hospital, Abingdon, 2nd ed., by A. E. Preston, F.S.A.  
 London in 1710 from the travels of Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach, translated and edited by W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A., and Margaret Mare.  
 Tudor mural paintings in the lesser houses in Bucks, by F. W. Reader.  
 Alcoholism in medieval England, by Dr. J. D. Rolleston, F.S.A.  
 William Bottrell and some of his characters, by J. Hambley Rowe, F.S.A.  
 Disposal of the dead in ancient times, by J. Hambley Rowe, F.S.A.

- A Cornish parish : glimpses of Gerrans from Elizabethan times, by J. Hambley Rowe, F.S.A.
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- Literature relating to Norfolk archaeology, 1932, by G. A. Stephen.
- The old Dee bridge at Chester, by R. Stewart-Brown, F.S.A.
- Jacobites of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire in the Forty-five, by A. and H. Tayler.
- The domestic papers of the Rose family, by A. and H. Tayler.
- Lord Fife and his factor, by A. and H. Tayler.
- Letters of John Orrok, by A. and H. Tayler.
- The Ogilvies of Boyne, by A. and H. Tayler.
- Roman Britain in 1932, by Miss M. V. Taylor, F.S.A.
- The archives and library of the French Protestant church, Soho Square, by Miss W. Turner.
- Lives of French Protestant ministers in Quick's *Icones Sacrae*, by Miss W. Turner.
- Recent additions to the library of the French Hospital, by Miss W. Turner.
- Medieval pottery and kilns found at Rye, by L. A. Vidler.
- Le Néolithique lacustre ancien, by Prof. P. Vouga, Hon. F.S.A.
- The Wiltshire Hundreds, by H. B. Walters, F.S.A.
- Romano-British Baldock, by W. P. Westell and E. S. Applebaum.
- Roman mining in Britain, by G. C. Whittick.
- Prehistoric remains at Crapnell, Dinder, Somerset, by A. T. Wicks.
- Heraldry, by Sir Gerald Wollaston, Garter, F.S.A.
- From Prof. I. Andriesescu, Hon. F.S.A. :
- Dacia, vols. iii-iv, part 1.
- From an anonymous donor :
- The letters of Sir Walter Scott, edited by Prof. H. J. C. Grierson, vols. 1-5.
- From the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum :
- Report of the Visitors, 1933.
- From the Registrar of the Standing Council of the Baronetage :
- Official Roll of the Baronets, 31st January 1933.
- From Messrs. B. T. Batsford :
- Byzantine architecture and decoration, by J. Arnott Hamilton.
- From E. Neil Baynes, F.S.A. :
- Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1932 and 1933.
- From Francis Berry :
- The Wine Trade Loan Exhibition of Drinking Vessels.
- From the Guild of Graduates of the University of Birmingham :
- Register of Graduates up to December 1931.
- From the Standing Joint Committee, Buckinghamshire Quarter Sessions :
- Calendar of the Sessions Records, vol. i, edited by W. Le Hardy, F.S.A.
- From W. H. Buckler, F.S.A. :
- Sardis, vols. v, vi, and x.
- From F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A. :
- The heraldry of Ormskirk church, by J. Bromley.
- Martin Hall, Burscough, by J. Bromley.
- Correspondence of the Rev. Peter Walkden, by J. Bromley.
- Commonplace books of the Rev. Peter Walkden, by J. Bromley.

- From the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago :  
The Oriental Institute, by Prof. J. H. Breasted, Hon. F.S.A.  
Tell Asmar, Khafaya, and Khorsabad, by H. Frankfort.
- From the Secretary of State for the Colonies :  
A contribution to the prehistory of Hong Kong and the New Territories, by C. M. Heanley and J. L. Shellshear.
- From A. O. Curle, F.S.A. :  
Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society, 1933.
- From the Curator, Cyprus Museum :  
Annual Report for 1933.
- From the Fenland Research Committee :  
The Fenland Survey Exhibition of early maps and air photographs.
- From the Glasgow Archaeological Society :  
The Roman fort at Cadder, by J. Clarke.
- From Miss Goulding :  
Louth Grammar School boys, part ix, by the late R. W. Goulding, F.S.A.
- From H. St. George Gray, F.S.A. :  
Glastonbury abbey excavations, 1932.
- From Ralph Griffin, F.S.A. :  
Notes on the parish church of St. Nicholas, Sevenoaks, by John Rooker, rector.
- From Hon. Mrs. Aubrey Herbert :  
The life of the . . . fourth earl of Carnarvon, 1831-90, by Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Hardinge.
- From R. Faraday Innes :  
The causes and prevention of the decay of bookbinding leather.
- From E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A. :  
Catalogue of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Pwllheli, 1925.
- From Dr. O. Kandyba :  
Neolitické anthropomorfní nadobky, by J. Neustupný.  
Příspevky k době stěhování národů v Karpatské kotlině, by J. Neustupný.  
K. Neolitickým Idolům, by J. Neustupný.
- From the Archaeological Institute of the University of Kyoto :  
Study on the cairns on Mt. Iwaseo, by Sueji Umehara.
- From Brig.-Gen. F. Lambarde, F.S.A. :  
The monumental effigies of Sussex, by H. R. Mosse, F.S.A.
- From the Keeper of the London Museum :  
London Museum Catalogues, no. 5. Costume.
- From Dr. Adolf Mahr :  
Steirisches Trachtenbuch, vol. 1, by V. Geramb.  
Treasures of Carniola.
- From the John Rylands Library, Manchester :  
Catalogue of an exhibition of printed book illustrations of the fifteenth century.
- From I. D. Margary, F.S.A. :  
Drytill camp, Lingfield, by S. E. Winbolt and I. D. Margary.  
A history of Lingfield, by A. B. Hayward and S. Hazell.
- From Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, F.S.A. :  
Storia della terra di San Gimignano scritta dal Canonico Luigi Pecori.



From Dr. O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.:

Vorläufiger Bericht über die zweite Grabung . . . auf der Vorgeschichtlichen.  
Siedlung Merinde-Benisatame, by H. Junker.  
Das Rauchen in der Urzeit Europas, by Dr. J. Urban.

From Major D. B. Morrieson:

Some numismatic works of Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., 1908-26.

From the Oriental Ceramic Society:

Transactions for 1931-2.

From Prof. E. Prestage:

Dispersos: Colectanea de Artigos publicados, 1876-99, by F. M. Sarmento.

From Mrs. Alpha H. Ruf:

Ruf, Haight, Eddy, Sumner, Hatch and allied families.

From Harold Sands, F.S.A.:

Pevensey Castle, Sussex, by Sir Charles Peers.

From Thomas Sheppard:

Hull Museum publications, nos. 178-81.

From the Sussex Record Society:

The Yorkshire portion of the Lewes Chartulary, by C. T. Clay, F.S.A.

From the Director of the Valletta Museum, Malta:

Annual Report 1932-3.

From the Victoria and Albert Museum:

A picture book of Gothic sculpture.

From Prof. C. W. Vollgraff, Hon. F.S.A.:

Opgravingen op het Domplein te Utrecht.

From Miss Walker:

Sir Emery Walker.

From the Keeper of the Wallace Collection:

A general guide to the Wallace Collection, by Trenchard Cox.

From Mrs. Wilde:

Le Plan primitif de l'Église de Deols, by F. Deshoulières,

L'Église de Lubersac (Corrèze), by René Fage.

L'Église de La Graulière, by René Fage.

L'Église de La Celle-Bruère (Cher), by Eugène Lefèvre-Pontalis.

Les Églises romanes du Berri, by F. Deshoulières.

L'Église et la Crypte de Saint-Hilaire-en-Lignières, by F. Deshoulières.

L'Église Saint-Gènes de Châteaumeillant (Cher), by F. Deshoulières.

Notice archéologique sur l'Église abbatiale Notre-Dame de Chastres près Cognac, by  
Raymond Barbaud.

L'Église de Chamalières-sur-Loire, by Noël Thiollier.

L'Église de Saint-Germer de Fly (Oise) et sa Sainte-Chapelle, by A. Besnard.

Histoire de l'Abbaye de Feniers ou du Val-Honnête en Auvergne, by Ad. de Chavet  
de Rochemonteix.

From E. E. V. Wright:

The Book of the Illustrious Henries, by John Capgrave, translated by Rev. F. C.  
Hingeston.

Gleanings about Gayton in the olden time, by Rev. W. A. Cutting.

From Sir T. Zammit:

Bulletin of the Valletta Museum, vol. 1, no. 4.

*General.*—The President was appointed to represent the Society at the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the new buildings of the London University by H.M. the King in July last.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood was reappointed the Society's representative on the Council of the British School at Rome for a further period of four years.

Mr. F. Cottrill has been appointed the Society's investigator of excavations in London in the place of Mr. G. C. Dunning who has joined the staff of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Wales).

Through the generosity of two anonymous donors the Council has been enabled to institute the award of a gold medal for distinguished service to Archaeology. The medal, which has been designed by Mr. Kruger Gray, is to be awarded in every alternate year or annually when the Council so decide, to any one, whether a British subject or not, with the necessary qualification. The Council has invited Sir Arthur Evans, past President, to be the first recipient of the medal, which will be presented to him at this Anniversary.

The Council authorized a donation of twenty guineas to the fund for the purchase of the Codex Sinaiticus.

Certain pictures and manuscripts were lent to the Exhibition of British Art at the Royal Academy of Arts.

The Council presented to the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, the Society's MS. no. 520, an account roll of the College for the year Michaelmas 1593 to Michaelmas 1594. This MS. had been among the Society's collections certainly since before 1815, but no evidence is forthcoming as to the manner of its passing from the possession of the College into that of the Society.

During the past year the Society's rooms have been re-wired and certain alterations and improvements made in the lighting.

The following gifts, other than books, have been received during the past year :—

From P. W. Chandler, F.S.A. :

The bill-hook and hatchet used at the rendering of Quit Rents to the Crown by the Corporation of the City of London, 25 October 1933.

From P. B. Chatwin, F.S.A. :

Photographs of a charter of 1123 and of a letter of Warwick the Kingmaker, in St. Mary's church, Warwick.

From W. Vaux Graham, F.S.A. :

Engraved portrait of the late John Yonge Akerman, Secretary.

Photograph of the excavations at Long Wittenham, October 1859.

From Harry C. Price :

Portrait of the late F. G. Hilton Price, Director.

From W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A. :

Engraved portraits of Rev. Andrew Gifford, John Harris, Dr. Richard Rawlinson, Rev. George Richards, and James West.

From W. P. D. Stebbing, F.S.A., and other Fellows :

Group of seven daughters from a monumental brass, late fifteenth century.

From H. W. Underdown :

Four drawings of Stonehenge.

From Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. :

Painting of Richmond Palace, Surrey.

Painting of Wakefield Bridge, Yorkshire.

*Obituary.*—The following Fellows have died since the last Anniversary :—

*Ordinary Fellows*

John Campbell, Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, K.T., 7th March 1934.

Walter Jonathan Andrew, 14th January 1934.

William Bruce Bannerman, 6th June 1933.

Edward Bates, 12th November 1933.

Canon James Edward Huxley Blake, 8th June 1933.

Cpl. Sir Joseph Alfred Bradney, C.B., 21st July 1933.

Frederick William Brown, 10th February 1934.

Richard Frederick Ernest Ferrier, 5th May 1933.

Cordell William Firebrace, 14th April 1934.

Francis Llewellyn Griffith, 14th March 1934.

Lt.-Col. Henry Howard, 4th January 1934.

Chester Henry Jones, 23rd June 1933.

Sir William Matthew Trevor Lawrence, Bt., 4th January 1934.

Nathaniel Lloyd, 8th December 1933.

Lt.-Col. Henry Walters Morrieson, 11th May 1933.

Alexander Henry Hallam Murray, 10th February 1934.

William Page, D.Litt., 4th February 1934.

Norman Penney, 7th October 1933.

Charles Sidney Prideaux, 11th March 1934.

Alfred Joseph Vooght Radford, 26th December 1933.

Ernest Alfred Rawlence, 11th July 1933.

Very Rev. Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D., K.C.V.O., 7th May 1933.

Sir Robert Forsyth Scott, 18th November 1933.

Percy Goddard Stone, 21st March 1934.

Henry Avray Tipping, 16th November 1933.

Sir Emery Walker, 22nd July 1933.

Rev. Frederick William Weaver, 29th April 1933.

Sir William Henry Wells, 29th July 1933.

Frederick Anthony White, 23rd November 1933.

*Honorary Fellows*

José Ramon Mérida.

Sophus Müller.

Aimé Rutot.

WALTER JONATHAN ANDREW was elected a Fellow in 1902 and had made several communications and exhibitions to the Society, the most important being probably the Saxon bowl found during his excavations at

Oliver's Battery, Winchester, in 1930. This he published fully in this *Journal* (vol. xi, pp. 1 ff.) and the bowl itself has now found a permanent home in the British Museum. Mr. Andrew's tastes were very wide and he did a great deal of work as a numismatist, having been Secretary of the British Numismatic Society for many years and also its President, while he was also an active member of the Royal Numismatic Society. He died in January.

WILLIAM BRUCE BANNERMAN was well known as the Secretary and Editor of the Harleian Society for which he edited many volumes of Visitations and Registers. At one time and another he made exhibits to the Society, but beyond this he did not take any active part in its work. He was elected in 1901 and died in June last.

SIR JOSEPH BRADNEY was elected a Fellow in 1899, and although he never read any papers to the Society or served on any of its Committees, he was a regular reader in the library to which he presented a considerable number of books. He is best known for his monumental history of Monmouthshire on which he spent much time and labour and into which he put his vast store of local knowledge. He was one of the most prominent men in Wales and in his county, being a member of the council of the National Library and National Museum, and having at one time been chairman of the County Council. In fact there were few local matters in which he did not take an active interest. He must have been one of the few remaining persons in this country to use Latin in letters to his friends, sometimes to the not inconsiderable embarrassment of the recipients.

FRANCIS LLEWELLYN GRIFFITH, Professor of Egyptology in the University of Oxford, was elected a Fellow in 1892, but beyond reading a paper strangely enough on Saxon remains found in Croydon, he took but little part in the work of the Society, although of late years he had been a not infrequent attendant at the meetings. His loss to the University will be a very real one, for although he had retired from his Professorship a few months before his death, he was looking forward to a further period of work untrammelled by professorial duties. This is not the place to enumerate his many activities. He had excavated at Naukratis and Tell el-Amarna for the Egypt Exploration Society and in Nubia for the Oxford Expedition, and for many years acted as Editor of the Egypt Exploration Society's publications. Last year a volume of studies was presented to him to commemorate his retirement from his Professorship and his seventieth birthday, and the bibliography of his work there published shows a total of some two hundred or more books and articles to his credit—truly a notable achievement. He died in March.

Lt.-Col. HENRY WALTERS MORRIESEN was elected a Fellow in 1910 and served on the Council in 1924 and 1925. His chief interest lay in the domain of numismatics, his special study being the coins of Charles I on which he wrote many articles. He had been President of the British

Numismatic Society and its gold medallist, and was one of the oldest members of the Royal Numismatic Society.

ALEXANDER HENRY HALLAM MURRAY, brother of the late Sir John Murray, was a partner in the publishing firm from 1884 until 1908. He was a water-colourist and black-and-white artist of distinction, and illustrated a number of books, one of the last being a short history of Hythe, published last year. He was elected a Fellow in 1893 and served on the Council in 1928. He died in February.

ERNEST ALFRED RAWLENCE, a well-known Wiltshire antiquary, died in July. Elected a Fellow in 1920, he made several communications to the Society, the most important being a paper on the site of the battle of Ethandun, where he argued in favour of Eddington in Wiltshire as against the then more generally accepted site on the Polden Hills.

Very Rev. JOSEPH ARMITAGE ROBINSON, successively Dean of Westminster and Wells, died in May. He was elected a Fellow in 1907 and made several communications to the Society, the most important being on the site of the Confessor's church at Westminster, on the Saxon bishops of Wells, and on the glass in the Lady Chapel at Wells Cathedral, this last being published but a short time before his death. He was a great scholar, and whether at Wells or Westminster, made himself familiar both with the history and fabric of the church under his charge, producing many valuable and important historical monographs upon some of their various aspects. Shortly after his election the Society met by his invitation in the College Hall at Westminster to hear a paper by him and Sir William Hope on the funeral effigies in the abbey, when the opportunity was taken not only to admit the Dean a Fellow, but also to return the Islip Roll to the custody of the Dean and Chapter.

Sir ROBERT FORSYTH SCOTT, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow in 1919. Shortly before his election he read an important paper on the Accounts for the Tomb of the Lady Margaret in Westminster Abbey which was published in *Archaeologia*. Beyond this he took no part in the Society's affairs.

PERCY GODDARD STONE had been a Fellow since 1895, and for many years had also been Local Secretary for the Isle of Wight. He was a well-known architect and had done much work in the island, notably at Carisbrooke Castle. He had also published a fully illustrated book on the Island churches. He had made several communications to the Society, notably on the excavation of pits on the Downs of the Island. He died in March.

Sir WILLIAM HENRY WELLS had been for many years Treasurer of the British Numismatic Society and was a member of the Surrey Archaeological Society. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1922 and served on the Council in 1929 and 1930. He died in July.

JOSÉ RAMÓN MÉLIDA, Professor of Archaeology in the University of Madrid, was born in 1856. In 1901 he was appointed Director of the Museum of Casts and in 1916 of the National Archaeological Museum. His chief works were the excavations at Numantia and Merida. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic and a member of many foreign academies and archaeological societies. He was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1910.

SOPHUS MÜLLER was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1892, and most of his long and productive life was devoted to the National Museum at Copenhagen. His classification of Danish antiquities, in beautifully illustrated volumes, is an indispensable work of reference; and he will be remembered chiefly as the champion of conservative chronology against the more radical estimates of Oscar Montelius, who did a similar service for Swedish archaeology. The museum he controlled was always handicapped by the architectural shortcomings of the Prinsens Palais, and it would have been a crowning joy in his old age to see the completion of its transfer to the new buildings now provided. Long regarded as the doyen of Northern Archaeology, our late Fellow was born in 1846, joined the National Museum in 1878, and two years later established a reputation with his book on Animal Ornament in the North.

AIMÉ LOUIS RUTOT, elected in 1920, was born in 1847 and died in Brussels on 3rd April 1933, with about 400 scientific papers to his credit. Beginning as a mining engineer, he passed to palaeontology and geology, being responsible for several sheets of the Geological Survey of Belgium; but later he became absorbed in prehistory, and elaborated facts and theories that carried on the tradition of research in Belgium and involved him in many controversies. More than one *mise au point* registered a change in his position, but he honestly kept abreast of contemporary work, and the prehistoric collection at Brussels is a sufficient memorial of his long official life.

Obituary Notices of Dr. William Page, died 4th February 1934, and Sir Emery Walker, died 22nd July 1933, have already appeared in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

The Treasurer made a statement on the subject of the Society's finances.

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected officers and members of Council for the ensuing year:—Sir Frederic Kenyon, President; Mr. R. Holland-Martin, Treasurer; Mr. Reginald Smith, Director; Mr. A. W. Clapham, Secretary; Prof. Norman Baynes, Dr. G. C. Brooke, Mr. C. T. Clay, Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, Mr. C. ffoulkes, Sir George Hill, Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, Sir Eric Maclagan, Mr. F. J. E. Raby, Dr. G. R. Y. Radcliffe, Mr. A. E. Stamp, Major G. T. Harley Thomas, Miss M. V. Taylor, Prof. Hamilton Thompson, Mr. G. J. Turner, and Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler.

The President presented the newly instituted gold medal of the Society for distinguished services to archaeology to Sir Arthur Evans, Past President.

The President then proceeded to deliver his Anniversary Address (p. 235), at the close of which the following resolution was proposed by Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, seconded by Mr. C. T. Clay, and carried unanimously :—

That the best thanks of the meeting be returned to the President for his Address and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.

The President signified his assent.



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